Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 71 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
21st March	Bremen	11,540 extra.
27th "	Morea*	10690 to Marseilles only
3rd April	Kashmir	884
7th "	Konigin Luise	10,785 extra
11th "	Kaiyan	8987
17th "	Manora	7898
24th "	Khiva†	947
28th "	Nardala	6380
1st May		

The MANORA is fitted with Third Class accommodation for Gentlemen in Ten and Twelve berthed Cabins. The Single Fare to London is £30.

† The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
22nd Mar.	Lings	Karachi via Kath Por.
24th "	Chakla	Karachi direct.
25th "	Karapara	East and South Africa.
25th "	Bankura	Karachi & P. Gulf & Ara.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Sosedono Maru	T.Miyanari	5154	14th Mar.	23rd March.
Kayei Maru	T.Iwashima	4729	20th Mar.	1st April.
Tokumi Maru	S.Akiyoshi	3356	29th Mar.	8th April.
Nanao Maru	Y.Nishi	3441	30th Mar.	4th April.
Fukukai Maru	..	..	6th Apr.	17th April.
Shinyo Maru	U.Matsumoto	3880	11th Apr.	22nd April.

For Freight apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Shingo Maru	S Fishiyama	12th Mar.	24th Mar.	Japan
Indus Maru	R. Yano	26th Mar.	6th Apl.	"
Java Maru	S Fumura	26th Mar.	25th Mar	"
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	21st Mar	2nd Apl	"
Kofuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	5th Apl	9th Apl	"
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	16th Apl.	22nd Apl	"

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Fort, Bombay.
Ajam Buildings, Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

10th April 1920.
6th June 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay

Telegraphic address "Jala;
Telephone No. 114.

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THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—

Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—

2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,265/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yleilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI. OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDING, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0
RESERVE FUND	25,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed when does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

E. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1893.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyon, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 3.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 256,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gaian	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hansi		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

BUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,25,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	.....	30,00,000
Surplus about	.....	1,00,000
Claims paid about	.....	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Path,
Poona City.

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Above Home Rule League.

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DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarcopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Scorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljl Jethe & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.

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MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy!

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
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According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

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Estd. 1892.

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CALCUTTA.

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Georgette Hats — — at „ 15 0 0
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats at „ 20 0 0
Tamashanta Hats — at Rs. 10 & „ 12 8 0

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MERCHANT, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

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they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers by a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Values are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

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HEALTH of INDIA
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You can always keep yourself in condition, healthy, hearty, full of life, free from all stomach troubles and disorders and also from the most serious diseases due to the Impurity of Bood. This Salt is prepared from the pure Indian vegetables and herbs and can be used with the utmost confidence for the

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'Health of India' is a certain and absolutely safe cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Hearturn, Headache, Stomach Disorders, Impure Blood, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Loss of Appetite, Cough, and Asthuma, General Debility and Monthly Disorders peculiar to Females.

Price Rs. 5 per bottle of 700 doses.
" " 1 " 100 "
Hundreds have Already Tried—
WHY NOT YOU?
Order from:
The Manager,
'HEALTH OF INDIA' OFFICE,
BENARES CITY.

JAMROOD.

THE SPECIFIC AGAINST
INFLUENZA AND MALARIA
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Special Discount to Trade.

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Manufacturing Chemists
and Druggists,
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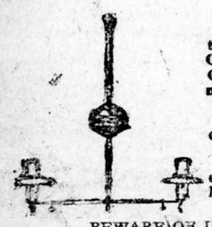

No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Work no Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the "Sun" lamp shines by night.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL
Catalogue Free.
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For quality house wiring consult me;
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TARRED SPUN YARN AND HEMP ROPES.
WIRE ROPES.
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CLUBWALLA & Co.

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LIMITED.

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BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....(30-12-19) Rs. 49,90,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 14,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

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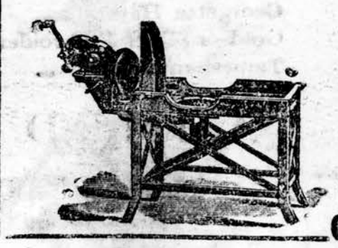
HEAD OFFICE,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.



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RAILWAY,
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on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test both in the European factory and here in India before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.
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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

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A promising Parsee youth of good character, age 31, monthly income Rs. 100, desires to correspond with guardians of an accomplished Parsee lady. Please apply sharp to Post Office Box No. 106, Bombay. 9627

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WANTED—A smart TYPIST. Apply personally. DULERAI & CO., 10, Apollo Street. 9580

WANTED—TYPISTS. Apply to REGISTRAR, Appellate Side, High Court. Salary Rs. 50.

WANTED—LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9525

WANTED—CLERKS experienced in Motor business. Pay according to qualifications. Write to Box No. 276, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9624

WANTED—Men to take up profitable spare-time employment. Full instructions Re. 1 only. FIDELIS, 276, Satara Road, Poona. 9557

WANTED—A practical, experienced and own hand hard-working spinning Master for an up-country Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 274, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9612

WANTED AT ONCE—CLERKS, knowing English. Apply personally to the PROPRIETOR NEW FRENCH CLEANING CO., Princess Street, Keshav Baug, Bombay No. 2. 9619

OXY-ACETYLINE WELDER WANTED for up-country. Used to low pressure generator. Must be experienced in general welding and cutting. Good prospects and pay for the right man. Apply immediately J. J. BEATSON PATENT SLIPWAY, Mazagon. 9629

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGING, COPYING and COURT CLERKS and SHORTHAND TYPIST and TYPIST for a Solicitor office. Please apply stating previous experience and qualifications to Box No. 279, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9637

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—POST of responsibility and trust by elderly energetic and sympathetic Anglo-Indian Lady as governess and companion, competent of teaching English to standard IV. Apply MOON, Malabar Hill, P. O. Bombay. 9556

FOR SALE.

NECKLACES, with gold, silver and Muff chains and hook, set in Jade, Crystal, Amethyst, etc. Earrings, etc. Apply to Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Srinagar, Kashmir. 9558

SNOW LEOPARD, WOLF, FOX, and CAT SKINS, and SKILLS. STOLE and MUFF, FUR COATS, etc. Apply Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Srinagar, Kashmir. 9559

Few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to FAZAM GODREZ, Charni Road Station. 9273

FOR SALE—Four-ninety Model CHEVROLET five seater with magneto and all other accessories in good running order. A cheap bargain as owner wishes to purchase a bigger car. Apply MANAGER, The National Hindu Lodge, Sandhurst Road. 9622

FOR SALE at cost price Rs. 2,890 net Brand New Ford Touring Car, complete with all accessories. Immediate delivry. Just purchased. Owner selling off as it was delivered late and he has no use for it now. Not used once. Apply Box No. 275, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS always on hand. Pay us a visit to-day. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—One 7 seater MINERVA CAR, silent Knight Engine Zenith Carburattor Bosch Magneto, recently overhauled in good running order. Easy to drive and economical on petrol. Trial to Bona-fide purchasers. Apply Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9537

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—GROUND or 1st Floor for offices on Hornby Road or in the vicinity of Elphinstone Circle. Apply sharp, Box No. 278, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9607

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Mahableshwar BUNGALOW, well furnished, spacious, best locality for 1920 hot season. For particulars, apply Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9519

LAND TO BE LET on 30 years' leasee for Cinema and Theatrical Hall only; very good locality and reasonable terms. Please write to Box No. 278, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9634

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from 22nd March to 8th April, 1920, both days inclusive. 9584

NOTICE.

WANTED—A REGISTERED MEDICAL WOMAN for duty as Lady Doctor at the Pilgrim Camp at Kamaran. She will be provided with free passage and quarters. The selected candidate will have to start for Kamaran at short notice. The appointment would last for about four months.

Candidates should apply at once with testimonials stating age and terms to:—

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Bombay,
9580 Poona.

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

TEXTILE GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

BEDFORD Cord Khaki Flannelette Fannels, Towelling cloth, Drill Khaki, Puggree cloth, Union Blanket cloth, Blue Dungaree Cloth, Putto cloth, Mosquito Netting, Foot bandages, Bleached Nainsook, Blankets cotton, Blankets woollen, Striped cloth, Blue Serge, Khaki Serge, Sewing Cotton, Khaki Webbing and Tape, also Kit bags, Mittens, Socks, Khaki Kullahs, Tooth Brushes, Clasp Knives, Table Knives, Spoons, Forks Buttons, Chinese cooly kits, and Sewing Machines.

Are available at the Bombay Depots.

Enquiries regarding these stocks may be made and samples obtained from the undersigned.

All weights and measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military purposes.

Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "SALES BY SAMPLES." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores which may hereafter be declared surplus will be notified from time to time.

D. RILEY (Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
New Custom House, Ballard Pier,
9530 BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the suply of Khaki Uniforms comprising the following articles will be received by the undersigned up to p.m. on 25th March, 1920. The Covers should be marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Superintendent Telegraph Engineering Bombay Division, Bombay; a specimen of the uniform can be seen at the Superintendent's office.

	Sizes.	No.
Coats. Chest	36"	96
Collar	15½"	
Chest	32½"	178
Collar	14½"	
Length	42"	96
Pyjamas	40"	178
Pugrees.	8"-6" Long, pairs.	370
Putties	7 Yards long.	274

G. A. HOPKINS,
Superintendent Telegraph Engineering.
9490 Bombay Division.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

TO ALL FORD OWNERS AND DEALERS:

MESSRS. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., beg to announce that their Retail and General Ford Spare Part and Accessory Stores Department will be CLOSED on the 25th, 26th and 27th of March for the HALF-YEARLY STOCKTAKING. 9386

AMALGAMATION.

A. & J. MAIN & CO., LTD.,
AND
SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG WITHWORTH & CO. LTD. (ENGINE WORKS DEPT.)

THE above business having been amalgamated, the Company will now trade under the name of:—

ARMSTRONGS & MAIN, LTD.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 6294 in respect of 25 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Khimji Mulji, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
9635

COLLOIDINE.

COLLOIDAL IODINE,
IN AMPOULES AND BOTTLES.
USED INTRAMUSCULARLY, ORALLY AND LOCALLY.
ON

PNEUMONIA, Influenza, all kinds of septi and other fevers, Rheumatism, and uric acid Ailments, Tuberculosis, Asthma, and skin deases.

Can be had from:—
Kemp & Co.,
Thomson & Taylor,
Phillips & Co., Ltd.,
Leach & Webbemy,
Army & Navy,
And all other Chemists.

Apply for prices, literature, etc., to Sole Agents:—
F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay
Colloidal Laboratory, U.S.A.

NOTICE

BAI KESARBAI wife of our client Mr. DWARKADAS DEVJI, left our client's protection over five years ago and that she has been since residing with her relation Mr. Mathuradas Gokaldas.

Public are informed that our client is not liable for any debt or liability that his said wife may have incurred or may in future incur.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1920.
AMIN & DESAI,
9417 Attorneys for Mr Dwarkadas Dewji.

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
13, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium.

Applications for Agencies from Influential parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.
8332

BALLARD ESTATE.

BUILDING SITES.
To be leased.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay invite SEALED TENDERS for taking up leases of the remaining Plots on this Estate, viz.:—

Plot No.	Area.	Road.
31	1057 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
32	704 sq. yds.	New Road.
33	1044 sq. yds.	Nicol Road.
34	704 sq. yds.	Graham Road.
35	723 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
36	739 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
37	1011 sq. yds.	Graham Road.
38	1045 sq. yds.	Nicol Road.
39	1011 sq. yds.	New Road.

Leases will be granted to approved applicants on the Standard Form as adopted for the Ballard Estate for Periods from 1st May, 1920, including 2 years free Building Time.

Only first class Buildings of an approved design and construction in conformity with the general lay out of this Estate will be permitted; such buildings to be used for the purposes of Hotels, Shops or Offices.

Tenders will only be accepted on Forms to be obtained from the Traffic Manager and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. All Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked Ballard Estate Plots and be in the hands of the TRAFFIC MANAGER by 12 noon (S. T.), on MONDAY, 29th March, 1920.

Standard Plans and Elevation of Buildings and draft Lease may be inspected at the Secretary's Office, Ballard Road, or at the Office of the Traffic Manager, where full particulars and conditions may be obtained.

F. H. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager,
Bombay Port Trust.

Offices: Princes and Victoria Docks, Bombay.
9150

THE BOMBAY AFRICA TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Bombay Africa Trading Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 23rd day of March, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. in the afternoon (Standard Time).

Dated this 9th day of March, 1920.

By order of the Board for and on behalf the BOMBAY AFRICAN TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
J. A. KAY,
Director
Managing Agents.

Registered Office,
Royal Insurance Buildings,
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES of guests attending the Garden Party at Government House on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, will enter by the Lower Gate, Walkeshwar Road, and pass out by the Upper Gate for parking purposes. The departure from the Garden Party will also be by the Lower Gate.

2. On arrival at the platform a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.

3. On departure, as carriages come up, the numbers will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

4. Guests coming in motor cars are informed that they should have a chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platforms but will be parked with other cars according to the numbers allotted to them.

5. Guests coming in carriages or motor cars are desired to note that no carriages or motor cars will be permitted to overtake and pass carriages or motor cars in front of them while passing up or down the Lower Drive.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 22 March, 1920.
9641

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my son VIRJI, still a minor, has left my protection. No one should deal with him in my name or on my account, and I shall not be responsible for any transactions entered into with him.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1920.
KHIMJI BHARMAL.
9631

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "HALEAKALA" Voy 8, from San Francisco are informed that their cargo has been forwarded from Colombo per s.s. "KASADO MARU" due 21st March.

2. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their cargo immediately on discharge.

3. Captain Robertson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards has been appointed Surveyor.

4. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the Undersigned within seven days of the landing of the last package, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed. Applications for survey must reach the undersigned in time so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the seventh day. No claims will be entertained if not submitted within one month of the Steamer's arrival.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1920.
9639 9639

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KASADO MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application be received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "KOYEI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Manager.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1920.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913, AND OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE UNDER S.209 OF THE ABOVE ACT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all CREDITORS of the Company that a Meeting of the Creditors of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 12th April, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of determining whether an application should be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place or jointly with the Liquidators appointed by Company.

MULJI B. BARBHAYA,
MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidators of the Company.
March, 1920.
9642

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, ON 27TH MARCH, 1920.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have received cards of admission to Victoria Terminus on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at 8.30 a.m. (Standard Time), on the morning of SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, are requested to enter the Station through the main door leading to the Taxi-cab and Booking Office, under the Porch, opposite the Municipal Office. After the entrance by the main entrance will be closed and ticket-holders will have to enter by the carriage road on the East of the Station.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, dated 22nd March, 1920.
9644

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. "MAASDIJK" of the Holland-America Line Van Ommeren Joint Service to India are hereby informed of the arrival of the steamer and requested to take delivery of their goods from No. 7 Victoria Dock. The Company's Surveyors Messrs. Ericson and Richards will attend every morning to survey damages. Applications for surveys should be made at the undersigned, in writing and the packages surveyed within seven days of completion of discharge. No surveys will be held on goods removed from the Landing Shed. Claims for shortages or damages will not be entertained unless presented within one month from the date of the Steamer's arrival.

E. BAS SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.
Holland-America Line Van Ommeren Joint Service to India.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1920.
9646

NOTIFICATION.

ENQUIRIES regarding accommodation at Victoria Terminus, on the occasion of the arrival in Bombay, of His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Chelmsford, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.B.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, at 8.30 a.m. should be made to the undersigned.

Owing to want of space it is regretted that only a limited number of cards of admission to the Station platform can be issued to the general public, on this occasion.

In order to avoid unnecessary correspondence it should please be noted that the addresses and full names of persons, for whom cards of admission are required, must be given.

D. S. JOHNSTON, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay,
22nd March, 1920.
9645

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one 4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Debenture as detailed below, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India Ltd. and now standing in the name of Mr. Ashratlal Purshotamdas, to whom it has not been endorsed, has been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debenture and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicate of the said Debenture will be issued to the proprietor upon the expiration of three years from the 23rd day of March, 1920. The interest accruing due on the said Debenture will also be paid to the proprietor thereof.—Any person having any claim to the said Debenture or to the interest due thereon or any share whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 22nd day of March, 1920.

(Sd.) ASHRATLAL PURSHOTAMDAS,
Proprietor of the Land Debentures.

(Countersigned)
Ag. Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bond mentioned in the above Notice:—

No. 524, Year of Loan 1909, Value Rs. 1,000.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned on Friday the 26th March, 1920, upto 1-30 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) for the following services for the official year 1920-1921.

(1) Supply of road metal, yellow muram, black sand and Mahim sand stone in all subdivisions except in "H" and "J" subdivisions.
(2) Supply of road metal, black and hard muram in "H"—subdivision only.
(3) Supply of ordinary carts and bullocks with drivers in all subdivisions except in "H" and "J" Subdivisions.
(4) Supply of ordinary carts and bullocks with drivers in "H" Subdivision only.
(5) Supply of red hill earth, manure and fine earth for gardening purposes in all subdivisions except in "H" and "J" Subdivisions.
(6) Supply of unslaked lime to be slaked with fresh water at the site of all works in the Presidency District.
(7) Supplying and fixing panes of glass to doors and windows etc., of Government buildings in all Subdivisions.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized agents. Forms of tenders can be had from this office on week days during office hours but no forms will be issued on the day the tenders are to be received. Rs. 100 (one hundred) only, should accompany each tender and security deposit as mentioned in the tender form for each service will be required in Government Promissory Notes according to the present market rates from the tenderer whose tender is accepted.

D. S. JOHNSTON, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 20th March, 1920. 9640

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RECEPTION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS ON 27TH MARCH 1920.

THE ENTRANCE on the West side to Victoria Terminus Station will be open to the travelling public from the early morning of the 27th March, until after the departure from the Station of His Excellency the Viceroy on that date, and no further.

A temporary Booking Office for first and second class passengers will be opened on the East side of the Station, and those first and second class passengers desirous of travelling by Suburban or Poona Express trains on the early morning of the 27th March, must enter the platform from the East side of the Station. Intermediate and third class passengers will be booked as usual at the Market end of the Station, but from 7-55 a.m. until His Excellency has alighted from the train and left the Station, they will not be allowed to pass on to the platforms by the overbridge.

A. C. RUMBOLL.

WANTED

FOR the Department of Industries, Punjab, a fully qualified WEAVING MASTER, Capable of himself weaving Hand looms in Cotton, Wool and silk and capable of instructing weavers in improved methods. Good pay to a capable man.

Also required two ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTERS. Apply with credentials to

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
Punjab, Lahore.
9650

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KADERBHOY MAHOMEDALLY LOTWALLA, of Bombay, mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof respectively by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14, Kazi Hussain Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece of parcel of land or ground of the tenements thereon together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Worli, First Pakhadi road, near Pargaonkar Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 18,380 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 252, 253, 254, 253, New Nos. 1224, 1224-A, 1224-B, Survey No. 254, and New survey No. 1/3162 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Government land, on or towards the West by the property of Waman Sadashiv and others, on or towards the South by the property of Abdul Hussain Mahomedally and on or towards the North by the property of Vinayak Narayan and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1625 and Str et No. 634 and are in the occupation of the Vendor.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground formerly of the Pasandari tenure whereof the Fazandar was Tribhuvandas Varjivandas but since 30th January, 1919, redeemed from the payment of any Thoka to the Fazandar situate, lying and being at Worli, First Pakhadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement 208 square yards but on actual admeasurement found to contain 216 square yards or thereabouts and formerly a portion of the Collector's New Survey No. 3170 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 1212, 1213 and Street Nos. 213, 214 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Waman Sadashiv and others, on or towards the West and the North by the property of Manmohandas Quidas and on or towards the South by the property of Bhaurao Rajoba and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

FOURTHLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground formerly of the Pasandari tenure whereof the Fazandar was Tribhuvandas Varjivandas but since 30th day of January, 1919, redeemed from the payment of any Thoka to the Fazandar, situate, lying and being at Worli, First Pakhadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement 651 square yards but on actual measurement found to contain 570 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/3162 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1479 and Street No. 1[illegible] and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Tribhuvandas Varjivandas and on or towards the West and South by the property of Vardhman Khetsi and on or towards the North by a public passage and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1920.

MERWANJI HORMUSJI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Oscar Seymour Surjia Pande alias Oscar S. Surjia, late of Bombay, Indian Christian inhabitant, Landing and Shipping Agent, who died on the 31st day of October, 1919, and probate of whose will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. William Sutherland the sole executor there in named are hereby required to send in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned at his Office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, within one calendar month from this date at the expiration of which time the said executor will hand over the assets of the said deceased to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have received notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated the 22nd day of March, 1920.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Attorneys for the said Executor.

9632

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DHUNJISHAW RATTANJI KARANI, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1200 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the large Building plot comprised in the Indenture of Lease, dated the 12th day of October, 1895, and expressed to be made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Ruttonji Dossabhoy Karani of the other part and registered by the Collector of Thana under Survey No 85, Plot No. 1 together with the messuage al which premises are situate at the village of Versowa in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the Taluka Salsette District Thana and are bounded, on the East by the property of Jugmohandas Varjiwandas, on the West by the property of Pirozshaw Ardeshir Chinoy, on the North by the property of Rustomji Edulji Dubash and on the South by the Sea-Shore of Versowa.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1920.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9638

NOTICE.

Re: SHIVJI KUVERJI & CO.,
and
HARIRAM VISHRAM & CO.,

WITH reference to the Notice, dated the 21st instant published in the local Papers of to-day viz: the 22nd Instant, over the signatures of Shivji Kuverji & Co. and Hariram Vishram & Co., we on behalf of our clients Messrs. KRATAU VISHRAM and KANJI VISHRAM have to warn all those who have concern with or are liable to account to the said firms either as partners or otherwise howsoever that they are not to deal with settle accounts or make payments to any partners of the said firms of Shivji Kuverji & Co., and Hariram Vishram & Co., in respect of their dealings with the said firms till now without the written consent of our said clents and if any such dealings, accounting or payments are made with the said firms without such consent our clients will not be bound by the same.

Bombay,
Eldon Road, 22/3/1920.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Attorneys for Khatau Vishram and Kanji Vishram.

9648

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 ASSORTED SWORDS.

On SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. L. H. Blomenslocte and Co.:—
30 assorted Swords.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
SALE TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 44/46, Apollo Street, opposite Liptons, Ltd.

AUCTION SALE of selected teak and blackwood artistic nicely polished furniture of well-known makers.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above place (where the goods are arranged for sale), very nicely polished furniture, safe, etc., including dining table, dining chairs, mirrored back side-board, silk lined drawing room suite, marble top table, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, arm and armless chairs, washing table, leather lined sofas, easy and low chairs, tiled and plain teapoys, silk curtains, blackwood wardrobe, electric table fan, fireproof safe, rich glass and crockeryware, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 184 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd March, 1920, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Khand Bazar, Karimji Building, by order of Sheth Haji Jakaria Haji Jan Mohamad and Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Memon Gani Haji Amad:—

184 bags Java Sugar (out of the contract of 251 bags), ex. S. S. "Nizam", arrived on 8-1-20.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

P.S.—The above bags can be seen at No. 1, Prince's Dock Unclaimed Warehouse.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1920, at 8 a.m. (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandpa, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1920, to 31st March, 1321.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., of Bombay Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground intersected by two private passages bearing New Survey No. 8/3628 containing by admeasurement 47,434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less) situate at Gorupdeo without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West and North by public passages, and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondi, on or towards the East partly by the property of The Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamally Jairaj Peerbhoy and partly by the property now or formerly of Bhasker H. Sukalkar and others and which said hereditaments are in possession of the Vendors trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

On THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wellesley House, Co-operage, opposite to the Bandstand, valuable household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, round dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, carpets, teapoys, electric hall lamp, telescope book cases, books, single bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, sewing machine, hatstands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade, Colaba, (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, by Devji Canji and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated and silverware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich carpets, table ornaments, electric hall, and table lamps and fans, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite, teapoys, writing tables, glass door book cases, valuable books, one large screen with hand painted panels by Devji Canji, rich oil paintings, one sweet tone folding harmonium under plate glass show, one cottage piano, rich marble figures, with pedestals, one large double door iron safe on stand by Chubb and Sons, single and double bedstead, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice box, meat safes, cane chairs, wall clocks, hat stands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of Dacodbhoy Nency, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandr, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arms and without, arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, meatsafe, icebox, rich Persian, and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of G. R. Webb, Esq., Chief Stores Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, WITH OUTHOUSES, Etc., known as "Jer Villa" with Furniture, at Deolali, on the Bhagoor Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwalla Perozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, the following valuable Bungalows known at "Jer Lodge," with Furniture, etc., at Deolali:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the village of Bhagoor in the District and Sub-district of Nasik, admeasuring 7,455 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of Survey No. 348 and dPot No. 3 and marked at Plot Nos. 18B and 15B, on the plans annexed to the conveyance respectively dated 16th February, 1910, from Ruttonji Jamshedji Dubash to the Vendor and 7th March, 1911 from Ruttonji Jamshedji Dubash to the Vendor and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by a private Cross Road marked I. on the said plan and on or towards the West by a Cross Road marked F. on the said plan and on or towards the North by a forty feet Road, marked B. on the said plans and on or towards the South by plots 13A and 18A marked on the said plans.

The bungalows contains 5 bedrooms with bath-rooms, drawing and dining rooms, verandah all round, kitchen, stable and outhouses. Also a small bungalow in the same compound. The ground floor of the bungalow is paved with Mosaic tiles.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Vendor, or to the Undersigned.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHIM FACING THE SEA.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 48 of 1920.

NAVNITLAL CHHOTALAL and another ..... Plaintiffs.
v.
HIRABAI, widow of Chimanlal Chaganlal. ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the order herein dated 19th January 1920 made in the said Suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th day of April, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) the following property on the premises.

All that piece of land, situate lying and being on the western side of Mahim Bazar Road at Mahim, in the term and Registration Sub district of Bombay, of the pension and tax tenure containing by admeasurement two thousand one hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 313, New No. 4024, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 2/1537 together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 4140 and Street No. 699, all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the West by the seashore, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Edulji Sorabji Davar and on or towards the South by the property of Dhanjibhoy Jamsedji Jassawala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors, for the plaintiffs at their office in 5 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Messrs. Shroff Vacha Solicitors for the Defendant, or to Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 23rd March, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT PAREL AND PAREL BHOIWADA ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. N. Peerozshaw and D. J. Mantri, Special Commissioners appointed under a Consent Decree dated 28th April, 1919, made in the High Court suit No. 72 of 1919, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned properties one after the other on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, (of the quit and ground Rent tenure) containing by admeasurement 220 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 65 and New No. 14206 and New Survey No. 1/71 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 2623 and Street No. 1317 and bounded, on or towards the East by the Public Passage, on or towards the West by the house and compound of Narayan Raghunath Ramchandra on or towards the North by the Public Passage and on or towards the South partly by the property of Atmaram Maneckji partly by that of Janardhan Vithoba and partly by that of Succaram Essoba and which said premises are in occupation of tenants of the said Uderam Gamnajee.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Bhoiwada Road within Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts being the portion of ground bearing Old No. 162 and New No. 2776 and New Survey No. 1A/2118 and 2A/2118 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 1468(2) and Street No. 162A and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Shunwar Sukut Patel on or towards the South by the public gulley, on or towards the South by the public gully, on or towards the East by the Chawl of Motibai widow of Govind Jiwan Winey and by public gulley, and on or towards the South by another chawl of the said Motibai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala Perozshaw and Papa Attorneys for the Special Commissioners at their office Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF 150 CASES TEA SEEDS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the godown of Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., at Akbar Press, Carnac Bunder the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned.
150 cases tea seeds.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 32rd March, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

In Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 584 BAGS GROUND NUT SEEDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T) Messrs MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs Poonsi Devsi at their Navihagrivala godown at Carnac Bunder and on account and at the risk of Set Alamalli Alibhoy.

584 bags groundnut seeds (Madras).

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS AND LUGGAGE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RLY. CO.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th and TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed parcels and luggage, etc., consisting of bales of C. P. goods, English and country medicines, billiard cue, drawing apparatus, crockery, brass wrench sets, electric bulbs, old clothing, shoes and boots, scented oils, photographic material, miscellaneous stores, Parry's ink tablets, cases of honey, provisions, jams, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the following persons, consisting of:—

Re.—The late Mr. H. G. L'Estrange:—Bedrazai, blankets, holdall, carpets, wearing apparels, leather bag, cooking pots, wooden boxes, etc.

Re.—The late Gangabai alias Fatmabee:—Gold ornaments such as bangles, patlies, neck chain, ear-rings, beads, rings, etc., silver ornaments such as bangles, toe-rings, waist-hand anklets, hansli, etc.; furniture such as glass door almyrah, side-board, tables, chairs, teapoys, bedstead, wall clock, tin trunks, cash box, carpets, wearing apparels, cooking pots, crockery, sundries, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 23rd March, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF GOVERNMENT STORES SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE MAZAGON DEPOT ON 8TH MARCH, 1920.

Purchasers are requested to remove their goods from the Mazagon Depot immediately, otherwise rent will be charged them from the 16th March, for the space occupied by their goods. By order of the Store Officer, S. and T. Corps (Embarkation).

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

Presents,
The Great filmusical Comedy Sensation:

OH BOY!

GIRLS AND GINGER

is the keynote to this breezy, buoyant, bubbling outbursts of merriment of sixty minutes of fun and frivolity with Creighton Hale The debonair boy and June Caprice—in the world the only girl.

PATHE REVUE
AN EDUCATIONAL AND AMUSING FEATURE.

IMPERIAL ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Daily at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30, p. m,
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents

The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920

A Well Selected Company
of
First Class Artistes
presenting the
LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

To-day Tuesday, 23rd March, at 9-30 p.m.

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"

The Sparkling Comedy.
Wed. & Thurs. 24th & 25th

"Sacred & Profane Love"

Fri. & Sat. 26th & 27th

"Lord Richard in the Pantry"

Sunday 28th
Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

"The Naughty Wife"

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m After 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Patankar, Friends & Co's.

NEW GREAT PRODUCTION
ENTITLED

'SHAKUNTALA'

or

"The Lost Ring"

Depicting incidents from the Great Indian Epic MAHABHARATA adopted from the work of India's Greatest Poet KALIDAS.
HAS BEEN RELEASED
and WILL BE SCREENED FROM COMING SATURDAY THE 27th MARCH AT

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(Leading Cinema House of Bombay.)

Proprietors and Managers of Cinema Houses please write or wire and have booking made to avoid delay and disappointment

For bookings apply direct to:—

PATANKAR, FRIENDS & Co.,

257, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY No. 3.
Telephone No. 1555. Cable Address:—"FEEDER," Bombay.

N. B.—Please note that PATANKAR, FRIENDS & Co., have no branch nor have anything to do with the KOHINOOR FILM MANUFACTURING Co.

A WOMAN AND A MAN SWEPT
BY THE
RAGING TORRENT TOWARD DOOM
They take love's last embrace! And then?
You don't know until you see

PERILS of THUNDER MOUNTAIN

Vitagraph's great Chapter—play in fifteen Sensational instalments.
First two Chapters are now runing on

GLOBE CINEMA,

Sandhurst Road, West.
Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

has been attracting thousands—Matince after Matinee, and Night after Night.

ALADDIN
AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP

is a bigger and a more wonderful Production than **"CLEOPATRA"** or **"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"** It sends everybody away feeling that they have seen something that is really worthwhile—something that is big, stupendous, beautiful—something that gives them pleasant food for thought—something to discuss afterwards with their friends and neighbours. The glamour and beauty of this tale

ALADDIN

is reflected faithfully on the Screen by **William Fox** in his Million-Dollar Super-Production of unsurpassable splendour and magnificence. The wonderful acting by children beautiful and extraordinary scenes, dazzling photographic effects of this mighty Screen-Story—handed down to posterity ever since the Tenth Century—mean rubbing the Prosperity Lamp for the **WEST-END CINEMA** and

FOR YOU!

A Scenic Film and a Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
Special Rates:—Box. Rs. 2; Sofas Re. 1; First Class 12 ans; Upper Row 8 ans Second Class 6 ans; Third Class 2 ans.

ATTENTION !!!

Before taking your eyes off from this spot we draw your attention to the fact that

The First Show This Week

will start at 4-45 daily instead of 5-15, when in addition to the Second Instalment the First also will be Screened for the benifit of those Patrons who have missed the First Three Episodes last week of the

Thundering Vitagraph Serial

THE Woman IN THE Web

It's our offer—are you going to accept it?
No advance in prices for this double bill, Remember it is 4-45 show only.
Other regular shows at 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.

The Majestic.

(Tram Terminus Girgaum).

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY at 6-30 p. m.

"Women Who Win"

The 5 Reel
British Photoplay
In which
Her Majesty, Queen Mary
Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra
Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria
Her Royal Highness, The Crown Princess of Sweden
Lady Patricia Ramsey (Princes Patrricia of Connaught (Graciously appear).

A Romantic Drama

By Miss E. Alma Stout.

THE
CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA

Mammoth stock of

Brassware, Platedware, Enamalware, Coockery, Cutlery, etc., etc.

ALLADIN SHOP	DHANJI SHOWROOM
No. 33 Shekh Memon Street, BOMBAY.	6/7 Lohar Chawl, Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

Daily at 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

PLEASE NOTE THE TIME

"MAHABHARATA"

Daily at 4 p.m.

FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

"With the Empire's Fighters"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

LAST TWO NIGHTS

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

"FANTASTICS"

Special Engagement of

Hilda Felstead

The well-known comedienne.

SEASON EXTENDED UNDER SPECIAL REQUEST

One Extra night on Wednesday
Positively the last night.
Plan at S. Rose & Co.

Picture Programme

To-day & to-morrow at 6-30
Thurs. & Friday at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The six reel Triangle Special photoplay

"TOTON."

Tragedy thrives among the Apaches. But it cannot slay the romance of unconquerable love.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Rs. 1/8, 1/- Ans. 8 & 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra & Ballet. A Great Success in Japan, China, Philippine Islands & India.

Commencing from 15th April.

15th—Aida
16th—FAUST
17th—LA TOSCA
18th—CARMEN
19th—RIGOLETTO
20th—LA BOHEME
21st—MIGNON
22nd—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
23rd—BARBER OF SEVILLE
24th—IL TROVATORE
25th—PEARLFISHERS
26th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
27th—LA JUIVE
28th—ROMEO AND JULIET
29th—DEMON

Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs 3, Gallery Rs. 2 and Boxes from Rs. 90/- downwards.

Season Tickets for the above Operas can be Booked at a Reduction of 15 %

Box Plan will open at S. ROSE & Co.

Have you ever had a suit cleaned by us?

IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.

Prompt attention under European supervision given to all orders.

Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the **French Chemical Process** thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing work.

PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO.

Please write for price list

THE EMPIRE

Special Daily Show for Schools and Colleges at 4 p. m.

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 9-45 p. m.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd.

Dr. H. D. GIRDWOOD

The MAN who actually faced death to take the Film—

WITH THE

"Empire's Fighters"

The Greatest of All War Films.

(In aid of the Imperial Relief Fund.)

Popular Prices.

Booking at S. Rose & Co., upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

"Dr. Girdwood gives all his receipts from the films to Charity, and Dr. Girdwood will be grateful for all subscriptions for his branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, and all such donations will be acknowledged in the Press."

In aid of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES. 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 50% prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacities. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

B. N. GUNDI.

Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS

CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

BEST FOUNTAIN PENS.

SMALL profits, quick returns. Blackbird, the standard low-priced Fountain Pen Rs. 3-12. Watermans Ideal Rs. 7-8, Swan Rs. 6, Safety or self-filling Watermans, Rs. 10, Amulet cooling glass, the patent glare protector, smoke glass Rs. 7-8, Amber glass Rs. 12, Silver cross writing pad Rs. 1-4, 100 covers Re. 1. Other stationeries wholesale and retail.

Apply to:—

THE INDIAN TRADING CO.,

Prag Mahal, Dhoby Talao, BOMBAY.

2618

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Mar. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.852	Inches
Temperature of Air	81.6	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.8	,,
Dew Point	70.5	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.698	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	2.2	,,
Maximum temparature of Air	89.1	,,
Minimum do. do.	75.4	,,
Genral Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW.NNW	
Movement of Wind	147	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is of Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Mar.			Mar.		
Mon	22	m 0 42	28 11	22	m 6 13	14 2
		0 30a	29 1		6 31a	16 0
Tues.	23	m 0 40	28 9	23	m 6 49	14 6
		0 20a	28 11		7 12a	17 6
Wed.	24	m 1 18	28 8	24	m 7 28	14 8
		2 5a	28 5		7 56a	18 1
Thu.	25	m 2 0	27 6	25	m 8 11	15 3
		2 5a	27 7		8 45a	19 2
Fri	26	m 2 47	26 8	26	9 1	16 3
		2 56a	26 8		9 53a	20 2
Sat.	27	m 3 50	25 4	27	m 10 7	17 3
		5 16a	26 0		11 52a	20 7
Sun.	28	m 5 11	24 6	28	m 11 44	18 1
		6 45a	25 10			

Mar. 22 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 56m.	Sunset.	6h. 29m.
,, 23 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 40m.	,,	6h. 51m.
,, 24 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 39m.	,,	6h. 51m.
,, 25 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 39m.	,,	6h. 51m.
,, 26 (Friday)	,,	6h. 38m	,,	6h. 51m.
,, 27 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 37m.	,,	6h. 51m.
,, 28 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 37m.	,,	6h. 52m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	5d.	2h.	42-6m. a.m.
Last Quarter	12d.	11h.	27-4m. p.m.
New Moon	20d.	4h.	25-8m. p.m.
First Quarter	27d.	0h.	15-1m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 22nd March 1920 was 30.037 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of an aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 186 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparablt with the observatory baremater reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd March 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is below normal at Delhi and Hissar. Day temperature is in defect in the west and north Punjab; night temperature is below the average generally.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.13in. of rain accompanied by thunderstorms with hail. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in the west. Day temperature is below the average at Allahabad and night temperature is in defect at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in defect generally. Temperature is considerably below normal except in lower Sind, the defect in the minimum being from 10deg. to 18deg. in upper Sind and in northwest Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in considerable defect at Ahmedabad and Indore. Day temperature is in excess at Veraval and Bhavnagar-Para but in defect at Bhuj; night temperature is generally below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.72in., Nagpur 0.62in. and Jubbulpore 0.16in. of rain. Light showers accompanied by thunderstorms are also reported from Chanda, Amraoti and Khandwa. Skies are clear except at Raipur, where it is overcast. Humidity is above normal except at Hoshangabad. Day temperature is in defect at Jubbulpore, Amraoti and Nagpur; night temperature is also below normal except at Chanda and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity is in defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Poona. Humidity is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan and in excess at Nizamabad. Day temperature is in slight excess at Ahmednagar and north Hyderabad; night temperature is above the average at Ahmednagar and Bijapur and in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports 0.30in. of rain accompanied by thunderstorm. Temperature has further fallen and is in defect by day in upper Sind, the west and north Punjab and Rajputana; it is generally below normal to the north of latitude 20deg. N. by night. Unsettled weather conditions in the central parts of the country have moved eastwards and a fresh disturbance appears to be advancing from the west.

Extension of rain in the east of the Central Provinces and in south Malabar appears probable.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st March 1920.

Weather has been dry except for a few falls of rain in Kashmir, Assam and the west of the Central Provinces. Sibsagar has had half an inch, Sonamarg one. Conditions are somewhat disturbed in the central parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 22nd MAR. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire			..	..	6.97	+3.15
Jask	88.5	83.5	85	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	82.4	56.9	66	..	1.98	+0.50
Rawalpindi	69.7	50.0	72	..	8.00	+0.23
Lahore	80.9	66.5	88	..	3.28	+0.14
Hissar	91.9	56.4	54	..	1.76	—0.04
Ambala	88.6	61.0	63	0.30	4.36	—0.78
Delhi	88.0	60.0	72	..	2.12	—0.74
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	95.5	66.1	57	..	1.87	+0.12
Manipuri	96.1	61.6	63	0.24	1.58	—0.62
Jhansi	97.3	69.2	26	..	0.91	—0.76
Cawnpore	92.8	68.6	56	..	1.31	—0.84
Allahabad	96.9	69.6	38	..	0.95	—1.22
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	91.7	64.0	13	..	0.78	—0.29
Karachi	82.4	67.9	83	..	0.45	—1.00
Ajmer	89.8	63.2	50	..	2.64	+1.31
Jaipur	91.5	65.1	29	..	2.71	+1.21
Kotah	96.6	71.6	28	..	1.98	+0.86
Mount Abu	77.2	63.0	33	..	0.73	—0.40
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	66.1	86	..	0.06	—0.42
Dwarka	82.1	73.5	76	..	1.07	+0.58
Veraval	81.4	68.3	77	..	0.76	+0.32
Rajkot	96.8	68.4	67	..	2.10	+1.64
Bhavnagar Para	96.8	68.4	46	..	3.68	+3.20
Surat	98.2	69.3	52	..	4.06	+3.66
Ahmedabad	100.1	69.1	55	..	1.30	+0.93
Deesa	93.3	63.7	46	..	0.06	—0.46
Neemuch	96.1	66.6	24	..	3.12	+2.27
Indore	95.7	65.7	33	..	4.39	+3.38
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.9	64.9	40	..	1.19	—1.55
Saugor	95.2	71.4	28	..	0.60	—1.52
Hosangabad	98.7	70.6	35	..	3.68	+1.88
Khandwa	100.6	67.7	37	..	6.60	+5.38
Akola	102.9	69.3	20	..	1.71	—0.27
Amraoti	99.7	70.2	26	..	2.94	+0.93
Nagpur	97.7	71.7	51	..	0.87	—1.66
Chanda	100.7	75.2	43	..	1.10	—1.52
Raipur	98.0	74.7	43	..	0.25	—1.82
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.0	74.9	76	..	1.50	+0.86
Ratnagiri	86.7	74.1	60	..	0.73	—0.22
Marmugoa	86.1	75.4	78	..	3.91	+2.67
Karwar	89.7	74.2	86	..	3.11	+1.07
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.0	65.8	31	..	18.2	+0.73
Ahmednagar	98.9	66.5	22	..	4.13	+2.66
Poona	99.8	65.4	44	..	2.53	+1.37
Sholapur	101.8	73.5	25	..	2.79	+1.06
Bijapur	99.6	72.6	60	..	2.49	+1.06
Belgaum	97.6	64.5	54	..	2.57	+0.57
Aurangabad	99.1	69.5	15	..	3.14	+1.70
Nizamabad (Indr)	104.9	72.1	64	..	1.87	+0.01
Hyderabad	96.8	71.4	75	..	8.91	+6.89
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.9	76.7	76	..	9.21	+5.76
Calicut	89.4	77.1	80	..	19.46	+12.64
Cochin	92.3	79.1	77	..	19.70	+9.20
Colombo	90.2	73.4	94	..	25.87	—1.04
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.2	70.2	80	..	11.785	+4.89
Bellary	100.5	71.9	35	..	6.31	+3.79
Cuddapah	101.2	74.3	65	..	9.68	+4.64
Madras	88.0	72.7	76	..	26.94	+9.14
Bangalore	92.3	64.3	58	..	7.20	+3.30
Coimbatore	96.3	68.0	73	..	6.51	+0.70
Trichinopoly	98.4	70.4	68	..	21.96	+12.80
Negapatam	88.7	78.9	53	..	58.55	+23.35

A FAREWELL DINNER.

On Saturday last, Mr. Cassum Mahomed Mitha gave a farewell dinner to Mr. Habib Esmail and Mr. F. R. Chichgar who are proceeding to Europe for purposes of business. About 300 covers were laid and the Noor Baug was tastefully decorated and illuminated. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla proposed the toast of Mr. Habib Esmail and Mr. Chichgar, which was heartily responded to.

After dinner there was Indian Music by the well-known Indian dancer, Gonar Jan, of Calcutta.

Mr. Tilak reached Delhi on Saturday. He is gone there in connection with the propaganda work of the Congress Sub-Committee. From Delhi Mr. Tilak is expected to go to Hyderabad (Sind).

* * *

The London New York Cross rate on the 18th instant was 372½.

* * *

The Ahmedabad Postmen's strike has ended. The men have been granted a temporary increase of Rs. 4 with effect from 1st March; pending introduction of time scale.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 15th.

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Livepool		4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		500
,, ,, Imports		
Mid. Americans Spot		29.06
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		37.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	36.60
	July	33.60
	Oct.	31.12
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	36.95
	Oct.	31.19

Liverpool, Mar. 16th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Livepool		3,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		Nil
,, ,, Imports		
Mid. Americans Spot		29.52
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		38.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	37.33
	July	34.37
	Oct.	31.31
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	37.63
	Oct.	31.63

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 15th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	25.12
April	
May	23.04
June	
July	24.13
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	22.39
Nov.	
Dec.	
Jan.	21.25
Feb.	21.08

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool. Mar. 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	26.06 + 54
April	
May	25.46 + 47
June	
July	24.54 + 44
Aug.	
Sept.	22.50 + 38
Oct.	
Nov.	
Dec.	21.56 + 34
Jan.	
Feb.	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. Mar. 15th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	25.10
April.	25.29
May	24.99
June	24.55
July.	24.10
Aug.	23.54
Sept.	22.94
Oct.	22.34
Nov.	21.84
Dec.	21.47
Jan.	21.22
Feb.	21 02

Tone:—Steady.

Liverpool. Mar. 16th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	25.53 + 43
April.	25.73 + 46
May.	25.43 + 44
June.	25.00 + 45
July.	24.55 + 45
Aug.	23.99 + 45
Sept.	23.33 + 39
Oct.	22.72 + 39
Nov.	22.27 + 43
Dec.	21.88 + 41
Jan.	21.63 + 41
Feb.	21.43 + 41

Tone:—Steady.

Manchester Market:—Firm but inactive.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Mar. 15th.

M.G. Bengal Good	15.32
,, ,, Fully Good	16.07
,, ,, Fine	16.57
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	20.85
,, ,, Fully Good	20.60
,, ,, Fine	21.10
,, Broach Good	22.85
,, ,, Fully Good	23.10
,, ,, Fine	23.35
,, Scinde Good	15.50
,, ,, Fully Good	16.25
,, ,, Fine	16.75

Liverpool. Mar. 16th.

M.G. Bengal Good	15.32
,, ,, Fully Good	16.07
,, ,, Fine	16.57
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	20.85
,, ,, Fully Good	20.60
,, ,, Fine	21.10
,, Broach Good	22.85
,, ,, Fully Good	23.10
,, ,, Fine	23.35
,, Broach Scinde Good	15.50
,, ,, Fully Good	16.25
,, ,, Fine	16.75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
,, Export to Great Britain	
,, ,, to Continent	9,000
Fluture at New York May	37.09
,, ,, July	34.20
,, ,, Oct.	31.74
Spot Cotton at New York	41.00
,, ,, Orleans	41.00
Future at New Orleans May	37.25
,, ,, Oct.	31.54
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 11/16
Demand Bills	3.65.25
Silver Commercial Bars	117½

New York, Mar. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000
,, Export to Great Britain	6,000
,, ,, to Continent	2,000
Fluture at New York May	37.22+13
,, ,, July	34.31+11
,, ,, Oct.	31.71— 3
Spot Cotton at New York	41.00 Unchgd.
,, ,, Orleans	41.00 Unchgd.
Future at New Orleans May	37.38+13
,, ,, Oct.	31.54 Unchgd.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16
Demand Bills	3.72.75
Silver Commercial Bars	118

New York, March 20th.

Futures at New York May	37.87

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar. 15th.

Rents 3%	53
Bar Silver Spot	70 1/4
,, 2 months hence	70 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 7/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 1/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/8
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	6 3/8

Interest day to day loans
,, 7 days market loans
Consols 2½%
Rupee Paper 3½%
Indian Stock 5% Sterling Loans
Government Securities 3%
Ex. On London at Paris, France

SHARES.

Chartered Bank
Hongkong Bank
National Bank

London, Mar. 16th.

Rentes 3%
Bar Silver Spot
,, 2 months hence
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to Continental selling. Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
Interest day to day loans
,, 7 day market loans
Consols 2½%
Rupee Paper 3½%
Indian Stock 5% Sterling Loans
Government Securities 3%
Ex. On London at Paris, France

SHARES.

Chartered Bank
Hongkong Bank
National Bank

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 15th.

Funding Loan 5%
Victory Loan 5%
5% New

London, Mar. 16th.

Funding Loan 5%
Victory Loan 5%
5% New

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 15th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Paid
Australian—61 lbs. Paid

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Current, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Quoted
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Quoted
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Dull Value
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Value
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-April Nominal
Toria Rapeseed:—Feb.-Apl. Half Quoted

METALS.

English best Selected Copper
Standard Copper C. M. E.
Copper Braziers
Yellow Metal
Hard Spelter

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar. Nominal
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept. Nominal
Do. Do. July Nominal
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Mar. Nominal
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept. Nominal
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept. Nominal
Tone:—Firmer on exchange movements.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April Sellers
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Paid
Tone:—Dull.

London, Mar. 16th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. Paid
Australian—61lbs. Paid

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gurnsat, 416 lbs ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Quoted
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship Mar. April Quoted
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship May-June Dull Value
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Paid
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl. Sellers
Toria Rapeseed:—Feb.-Apl. Half Quoted

METALS.

English best Selected Copper
Standard Copper C. M. E.
Copper Braziers
Yellow Metal
Hard Spelter

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers
Do. Do. July Sellers
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers
Tone:—Sellers are asking higher prices.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Paid
Tone:—Flat.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Mar. 22.

The Final Ginners' Report received by private cable to-day gives the total quantity ginned, excluding linters, as 11,238,000 bales. This compares with 11,906,000 bales as the Final Report last year, excluding linters, 11,248,000 bales in 1918; 11,363,000 bales in 1917, and 11,068,000 bales in 1916. The Report is about as expected.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 481 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and quickly declined to Rs. 477½ there being little buying power. Later on there was a further decline to Rs. 475, at which rate the bazaar remained quiet but steady for a time, and then dropped to Rs. 473½. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 474, and after touching Rs. 472 the bazaar closed steadier at Rs. 474. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 473, advanced to Rs. 474½, and closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet and prices are irregular.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	April-May	474
Gully Good M.G. Broach	..	March	466
	..	May	316
Fine Oomras	..	March	466
	..	May	466

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS, 22nd MAR. 1920.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	March	476
	..	May	477
Gully Good M.G. Broach	..	April-May	473
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	March	466
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	April	466

(Continued on page 8.)

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

Of the latest cases he has treated and got completely cured are Messrs. Kanhayalal Badridas, a cotton merchant and Balubhai Kalyanchand, of Bombay, who were suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years and 6 years respectively. Both the patients were examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst before and after treatment. The following result is obtained and the true abstract from Memorandums—dated 29-9-19, 9-11-19, 7-1-20 and 27-1-20, show that the Specific Gravity and the percentage of Sugar with the presence of other matters before the treatment was Sp. 1057 and 1036 and Sugar 5.82 per cent. and 5.85 per cent., and after treatment the result is:—Sp. Gra. 1013 and 1026 and Sugar "Nil" and "Nil" with other matters as normal respectively.

Mr. Kanayalal Badidass Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1920:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes for the last 12 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines were examined on 29-9-19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1037 and sugar 5—82 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clutwala M.B., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar was found" "nil," and sp. 1013.

Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. E. M. Gazder, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory, and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

CONSULTATION:—9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

ADDRESS:—Janmashtami Building, "opp. Kamun Bagh", Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABETES", Bombay.

Businessmen !!!

If you wish to succeed, your reference library should be complete.

Professor Davar's following three books embody the result of close study and investigation of the business problems for the past twenty years as the Principal of Davar's College of Commerce; Government Professor of Business Organisation and Mercantile Law and a University Examiner.

1. BUSINESS ORGANISATION.

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ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB

GOLFERS' CUP FINAL.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club's annual competition for the Golfers' Cup, in which twenty seven golfers competed has been concluded, W. Mackintosh, a beginner of golf possessing a hand cap of 18, beating James Cunningham, a player enjoying the handicap of 9 strokes. In match play the difference worked out at seven strokes being the start of W. Mackintosh, that is he could exercise the right of deducting one stroke from his own score at seven specially chosen holes. At only one of these holes was W. Mackintosh unsuccessful in winning which was at the second when he drove into the 'bunker." The other six holes where a stroke was taken gave the winner the hole.

After halving the first, James Cunningham became 1 up at the second, but W. Mackintosh getting on the green with his second at the third—two fine shots the match was "all square". Winning the fourth by the aid of a stroke in six, the "baby" hole and the "Clock Tower" hole were halved and W. Mackintosh became 2 up at the seventh in five, where he had a stroke. James Cunningham claimed the eighth in 4. W. Mackintosh pulling his tee shot into the tree which helped towards the taking of 6, and as James Cunningham took 4 to 5 for the ninth, the players turned "all square".

W. Mackkintosh was "bunkered" at the tenth and took 7 while James Cunningham holed out in 3 but he went out of bounds at the eleventh and W. Mackintosh taking 4 to 7 became all square again. W. Mackintosh won the third and fourth in 5 to 5 but having a stroke at each, he became 2 up. The short hole was halved in 4 and at the sixth placed W. Mackintosh "dormy 3." James Cunningham carried off the seventh in 4 to 5 but as W. Mackintosh reversed that score at the eighth he became 3 up and as he was but one remaining hole, he won the match by 3 up and one to play. James Cunningham won the "bye" hole in 4 to 5. The actual scoring was:—

Out:—
Mackintosh 4, 7, 5, 6, 4, 5, 5 6, 5—47.
Cunningham 4, 5, 5, 6, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4—42.
Home:—
Mackintosh 7, 4, 5, 5, 4, 6, 5, 4, 5—45.
Cunningham 3, 7, 5, 5, 4, 6, 4, 5, 4—43.

In medal play, W. Mackintosh would have returned 92 less 18—74 (six fewer than bogey) and James Cunningham's score would have been 85 less 9—74.

DNYANA PRASARAK MANDAL.

The inaugural meeting of Bombay branch of the Dnyana Prasarak Mandal was held on Sunday, the Hindu New Year's Day, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, presiding. The Hon. Mr. Upasani, the Hon. Mr. Belwi, Sheth Hansraj Pragji, Dr. Sathye, Dr. Nadgir and some other ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. V. M. Pawar, proposed Sir Narayan Chandavarkar to the Chair and Dr. M. B. Welker seconded the proposition. On taking the Chair Sir N. G. Chandavarkar called upon Mr. Deole of the Servants of India Society to explain the aims and objects of the Mandal. Mr. Deole in tracing the history of the Mandal said that the Mandal began its work in a little room with a few newspapers lent for the use of the Mandal by its friends. The Mandal has now grown into a very large and influential body and is conducting various institutions at Poona. The Shrirama Vachanalaya and the Shriseeta Vachanalaya which is meant for women and is conducted by women of the Mandal are models of free libraries.

It was necessary to explain the activities of the Mandal to the capital of the Presidency. Mrs. Awantikabai Gokhale who followed gave a few practical hints regarding the working of the Mandal. Mr. R. V. Lalit congratulated Mr. Phadnis on being able to enlarge the activities and hoped with his enthusiasm, organising capacity, his small beginnings won active and able success. Dr. Nadgir in supporting Mrs. Gokhale said that he was sure that the Bombay Branch has a very glorious future. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Upsani seconded by Mr. D. P. Agharker the following gentlemen were elected to be the office bearers:—

Chairman:—Sir Narayan Chandavarkar.
Vice Chairman:—Sheth Hansraj Pragji and Dr. Nadgir, (Professor in Grant Medical College); Members:—Dr. Bhadkemwar, Dr. Sathye, Dr. Welker, Mr. Deole and others; Hony. Secretaries:—V. M. Pawar, Esq., Dr. N. D. Sawarker, Mr. L. R. Phadnis, Mr. V. V. Hadap.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar then addressed the meeting and exhorted the Bombay public to make the movement a success. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. D. V. Belwi seconded by Mr. V. V. Hadap, a vote of thanks to the Chair and Mr. Salvekar, the proprietor of the Sardargriha was carried and the proceedings terminated after pan-supari.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.

A meeting of the B. B. R. A. Society was held at the rooms of the Society on Monday the 22nd instant, when Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presided. Dr. Jivanji J. Modi then read a paper on the farman of the Mogul Emperor Jehangir.

The following is a brief outline of the paper:—

Dr. Modi said that, in his paper on "The Parsees at the Court of Akbar and Dastur Meherji Rana," read before the Society in 1991, he had presented the text and the translation of two farmans of King Akbar. The present farman was that of Akbar's son Jehangir. Dr. Modi's attention was drawn to it in 1909, when the late Mr. Irvine, I. C. S., asked from him the photographs of some of the seals of the Mogul Emperors.

Dr. Modi gave the text and translation of the farman and explained it with the help of the Ain-i-Akbari, the Imperial Gazetteer of Akbar's time, written by his great Minister Abu-Fazal, the Sir William Hunter of his Court. The farman was given to two Parsees of Navasari, spoken of in the document as Mulla Jamasp and Mulla Hoshang. The former was an ancestor of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Nasrojee. Mulla Jamasp and his nephew Hoshang seem to have seen Jehangir at Ahmedabad, spoken of by Jehangir as Jehanam abad (Hell) for its unhealthy soil, air and water Navsari was at that time known for its very fragrant flowers and Jehangir was, as seen from his Tuzuk (Memoirs) exceedingly fond of perfumes. So the present of 4 Goblets of the star of Jessamine from the two Parsees was a very welcome nazar and the King appreciated it by giving Rs. 100 in cash and 100 bigahs of land. The interview was on the 2nd of Shehrivar during the 13th year of his reign (1618 A.D.) and the farman issued nine days later. Dr. Modi explained some peculiarities of the farman and also presented for inspection several other Persian documents referring to the above gift of land.

With a hearty votes of thanks to Dr. Modi for his interesting and learned paper the proceedings were brought to a close.

COMMERCIAL.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Descriptions.	Superfine.	Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	430	323	303	283	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab.	430	323	303	283	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	430	410	385	..	..
Central P. No. 1	..	460	415	..	..
M.G. Central No. 2	..	440	405	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd Mar. 1920.

Cotton	15,407	Bales.
Wheat	12 670	Cwts.
Linseed	2,310	"
Rape etc	1,146	"
Gingellyseed	1,368	"
Poppyseed	171	"
Groundnuts	677	"
Castorseed	502	"
Rice	380 605	"
Myrabollams	816	"
Cottonseed	3,755	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1,214	"
Jewar	688	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	
Barjree	946	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 22nd 6 p.m.

Ready.	Basis Terms. Rs	a	p	Rail Delivery. Rs	a	p.
Wheat White Delhi 76-80	62	0	0	8	6	0
" " Cawnpore 76-80	62	0	0	8	6	0
" Karachi Bengs	56	0	0	7	14	0
Rapeseed, Brown Dalal	12	0	0	12	8	0
" Cawnpore	12	0	0	12	8	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	17	8	0	18	4	0
" Thin	16	12	0	17	8	0
Seed, White 85-15	105	0	0	21	12	0
" Gujar 75-25	100	0	0	..		
" Gujar 50-50	95	0	0	..		
" Black	90	0	0	..		
Poppyseed, White	16	0	0	17	0	0
Groundnuts	95	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	8	0	0	..		
Barley	42	0	0	..		
Castorseed	60	0	0	12	8	0
Forward.	Rs	a	p.			
Wheat April-May	8	15	0			
Linseed May	17	1	0			

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 22nd.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2/2 7/16
Bank Demand	2/3 1/2
Doc. Acceptances 4m/s.	2/4/-
Doc. Demand	638
American Dollars	259
Hongkong	223
Shanghai	326
Japan	105
Singapore	102½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 23-1-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/4.
D. D. on London 2/4 1/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/5.
D. D. on France 580 frcs.
Credit 3 Msd/a 650 frcs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 104½.
60 Days sight Rs. 95½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1928-32 98/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 81.
4 per cent. Conversion 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 67.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust long dated 67.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91 to 92.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed firm.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange: Ahd. Advance 2750, Bombay Cotton 1366, By. Dyeing 4150, By. United 2350, Century 1285, Cent. India 4310, Colaba 3200, Coorla 2300, Currimbhoy 1140, David 1555, Fazulbhoy 1455, Finlay 1280, Ind. Malwa 622/8, Kastoorchand 2950, Kohinoor, 2890, Madhowji 1200, New Great 900, xd., New City, 3550 xd., Pearls 1275, Shapurji 417/8, Simplex 1190, Swan 1472/8, Swadeshi 4350, Andhra Valley 800, Alcock 1275, B. Burma 825 xd., Bt. Burma Petrol: 23/4, By. Tramway 1015 x rt., By. Steam 550 Bundi 58 Ind. Cement 635, Katni Ord. 350, Katni defd. 1725, New India Insur. 38 pr., Shivrajpur 37., Tata Iron ord. 192/8, Tata defd. 995, Tata Hydro 1205, Tata Oil 510, Scindia Steam 20 pr.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following are the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on 20th Mar. 1920.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,14,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	2,35,69,885	
" Deposits at Branches	1,53,58,716	
		4,39,28,701
Other Deposits		25 69,77,611
Post Bills		19,762
Sundries		33,75,630
	Rs.	32,61,49,704

ASSETS.

Government Securities		3,15,93,285
Other authorised Securities		17,30,230
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities		3,04,11,163
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		10,70,00,121
Bills Discounted and Purchased		4,22,45,726
Dead Stock		17,36,173
Stamps		15 985
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks		4,16,031
Sundries		3,99,695
Cash		11,06,74,430
	Rs.	32,61,49,704

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, March 19.

We have to report a very quiet market during the week with fair demand and with lower advices from all markets, prices for ready sugars have been reduced by Re. 1-8-0 per cwt all round. Karachi and Calcutta markets are reported very quiet with heavy decline in prices. Java Market is also very quiet and prices both for ready and forward have been reduced by 6 gilders. A fair quantity of White Javas July/September shipment have been bought back by Firms at 9/8 to 6/8 per cwt

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoline Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Extra Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., RFF, RFF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope,

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black FL Conc., FR Conc., BN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G, R.
Thionone Brown, R., Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Indigo Paste
Thionone Jade Green B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R, G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo Paste
Thionone Jeans Blue

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red 3F Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black B, GN Extra, HS Extra, H Extra, B V.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta P
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4B
Acid Yelow G
Acid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra S, SN, S
Wool Scarlet 6R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 4B
Congo Red
Diamine Fast Yellow J
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct B, 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 3R
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paranhenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper P
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown P

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BQ

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Chrome Dark Brown A
Chrome Tan O
Chrome Leather Black A

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan RG
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown B

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Free Bombay Harbour. Natives are anxious sellers and are prepared to sell even at 68s. or lower F. B. Harbour. There is no fresh business to report.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 2-8-0 equals 86s. Free B. Harbour stocks 215,000 bags.
Broach Rs. 33 equals 75s. Free B. Harbour stocks 10,000 bags.
Soft Rs. 34 equals 78s Free B. Harbour stocks 20,000 bags.
Mauritius Rs. 37-8-0 Free B. Harbour stocks 110,000 bags.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 22nd March 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Somadora				
Steam	Rotterdam	20-3		N Y Kaisha
C & R Vigo	Karachi	21-3		T F & Co
D & E Howa				M M & Co
F Jawa Maru	Kobe	25-3		O S Kaisha
K Lightning	Basra	N F		M M & Co
M Kalyan				M M & Co
M Syria				M M & Co
N Amram	Hull	N F		L Dreyfus
N Hurbo	Aden	20-3		Asiatic Pet Co
O Principessa Jolanda	Calcutta	N F		M Italiana
P Eagle	Philadelphia	19-3		K N & Co
Q Raipan				M M & Co
Q Courland	N F	N F		K N & Co
Q Jeddah	Jeddah	28-3		D M & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Bahsdari		N F	K N & Co
Netravati			K N & Co
Oporto	Marmagoa		K N & Co
Sabarmati			K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Shingo Maru	Japan	23-3		O S Kaisha
2 Scindia	Liverpool	N F		W & A G & Co
5 Cairamma	Hull			Graham & Co
7 Iran	Mauritius	19-3		H S Shustary & Co
8 Orna	China & Japan	19-3		M M & Co
9 Hamefield				M M & Co
10 Ozarda	N F	N F		M M & Co
14 Linga	Karachi	22-3		M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Nizam	N F	N F		T M & Co
2 Orvieto	Marseilles	27-3		M M & Co
5 North Brook				D R I M
4 Pentakota				M M & Co
5 City of Poona	Karachi	25-3		K N & Co
7 Sealda	Rangoon	N F		
8 Canara				M M & Co
9 H T Shuja	N F	N F		T M & Co
10-11 Montrose	New York			Graham & Co
Partati				
Violet				E R Collin & Co
14 A Wormann	N F	N F		T M & Co
15 Steigerwald	Hull	23-3		Graham & Co
17 Golubs	N F	N F		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Kowelt			T M & Co
Omro	N F	N F	B Nowrojee & Sons

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Basharen		22-3	M M & Co
Karapara			

The management of the Chudai Mills, Madras, have granted an increase in wages to their employees. The working hours were shortly reduced to 10.

AN OPPORTUNITY
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Chemicals of all kinds,
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NERVE FOOD

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FOOD TONIC

VERO

is highly recommended :—

Convalescence, Anemia, General Debility, Breakdown, over-work, Neurasthenia and Dyspepsia. It is a delightful food and beverage for healthy individuals growing Children Nursing Mothers, aged people and brain workers.

Unlike TEA and COFFEE VEROCACA is not a stimulant, but a neutrient. It exercise a powerful and healthy stimulanting effect and gives a highly valuable nourishment.

It gives a sense of invigoration without undesirable reaction such as flushed face, nervousness, flatulence or depressed heart.

If your druggist or stores cannot supply please write to—

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ASK FOR
KABUTO PILSENER BEER
(BEST AND REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

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3-6, Old Court House Corner, CALCUTTA.
Agents Wanted where not Represented.

INDIAN REFORMS
The Government of India Bill, 1919
full text of the bill together with schems, reports, memorandum, etc., etc
Price Re. 1.
Apply to UNIVERSAL AGENCY.
191, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

GHASWALLA.—Framji Dorabji Ghaswalla, died on night of 17th at his residence Mody Baugh, Ganeshkhind Road, Poona.

WADIA—Bai Ruttenbai wife of Bomanji Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, died on Monday the 22nd instant, aged 34 ytars. Funeral Tuesday morning at 8 a.m. (S. T.) from her father's residence, New Marine Lines.

ROSARIO.—At 2 Mount Road, Mazagon, John A. do Rosario, aged 79 years. Funeral will leave the residence of the late Dr. L. P. do Rosario at 5-30 p.m. to-day for Haines Road Cemetery. Relatives and friends will please accept this the only intimation

REQUIEM MASS.

On Wednesday the 24th instant, there will be a Requiem High Mass at 7-30 a.m. at the Church of Our Lady of Rosary Mazagon for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. John Casmir Vas of Mangalore. Relations and friends kindly accept this the only intimation.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day commencing at 6 p.m., (S.T.)

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVT HOUSE.

From an advertisement appearing elsewhere it will be seen what arrangement for guests are made for the Garden Party at Government House to-day.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms, on Friday the 26th instant at 7-15 p.m., (S.T.)

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 20th instant was 380½.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Sunday was 115 as against 154 on the corresponding day of last year. There were 3 attacks and 1 death from small-pox.

RUSSIA IN THE SALVATION ARMY.

To-day, at 6 p.m., Commissioner Mapp will lecture in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Institute (opposite the Museum) from personal experiences in Russia. Commissioners Blowers and French will support. The Hon. Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar will presides.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a Public Meeting will be held to-morrow at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.) in the Morarji Gokaldas Hall, Cavel, to protest against the present Currency and Exchange Policy of the Government of India. Messrs. B. F. Madon, N. M. Mazumdar, Manu Subedar and others will speak.

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

In the annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1919, just issued by the managing Committee of the Institute it is stated that the total number of members was 4,131. Out of these there were 2,819 Parsis, 882 Hindus, 157 Mahomedans and 273 Christians. The total number of lady members stood at 125 including 26 new admissions during the year.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT.

The returns show that the total imports of wheat by rail, river, and sea into the ports of Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta during the week ending 6th March, 1920, were 9,930 tons, as against 16,881 tons and 24,445 tons for the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918 respectively. For the same period the total exports by sea to foreign countries amounted to 117 tons, as against 106 tons and 26,453 tons in the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918, respectively. These weekly figures of exports are now almost entirely compiled from shipping bills.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO.

The Statutory Meeting of the New India Assurance Company, Limited was held at the registered office of the company Navasari Buildings, Hornby Road, on Monday, under the presidency of Sir Dorab Tata.

The Directors' report showed the total number of shares allotted was 4,69,537 carrying the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 1,173, and Rs. 84,250. The shares allotted are called up to the extent of Rs. 25 per share. No shares have been allotted as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash. The total amount of cash received by the Company in respect of the said Shares at Rs. 25 per share on application and allotment is Rs. 1,17,38,425. The receipts and payments of the Company on Capital account and otherwise on the 28th day of February 1920, are shown in the Statement subjoined to this report.

VEDIC MAHASABA CONFERENCE.

The annual Sammelan Conference of the Vedic Parishad Mahasabha is to be held at Ahmedabad under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Rangaswami Iyenger during the Easter week. Leading shastric scholars have been invited to present essays before the meeting.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

An ordinary meeting of the Benares Mathematical Society will be held on Wednesday, the 31st instant in the Society's Rooms at 7 p.m., the following papers will be read. (1) Dr. G. Prasad, M.A., D.Sc., on the Potential due to a magnetic shell whose strength has a discontinuity of the second kind. (2) Prof. Bibhutibhushan Datta, M.Sc., P. R. S.—Notes on vortices in a compressible fluid.

FANTASTICS' LAST NIGHT.

Two more performances remain of the Fantastics Season at the Royal Opera House. The Company is decidedly unique as it is a purely feminine organization. When the Company opened in Bombay, it included one lone man, who has now been replaced by Hilda Felstead the exceptionally clever comedienne, who made such a deep impression during the tour of the First Fantastics. The Company's Manager is also of the femine persuasion, being the popular Miss Mary Macfarlane, who has piloted the three Companies of Fantastics through India. For these last performances a special programme has been arranged. Miss Felstead, in deference to numerous requests, will repeat many of the items which won great favour on the previous tour.

LATE MR. N. M. WADIA.

COMMEMORATION DAY.

The N. M. Wadia Commemoration Day was celebrated last evening at the Jehangir Baug, Sir George Lloyd presiding. The prizes were given away by Lady Lloyd to the winners in the sports, of which there were many items. The report which was read by Mr. F. R. Wadia stated that the total income of the Wadia properties amounted to Rs. 4,42,000, out of which Rs. 4,03,000 were distributed among the following charities:—Famine and other national calamities Rs. 1,08,233; education Rs. 1,06,370; relief from poverty and distress Rs. 74,339; hospitals and medical relief Rs. 41,577; unspecified charities Rs. 30,400; maintenance and education of orphans Rs. 13,356; care and protection of animals Rs. 18,000; housing of Parsis at Amboli Rs. 5,790; marriage navjote, etc., Rs. 4,745. The Trustees thanked the Hon. Mr. Purshottamadas Thakordas and Col. Spooner of the Salvation Army for helping them to spend properly their contribution to the famine relief fund. The sum for relief from poverty and distress was the largest given hitherto under this head, owing to the "distressful results" of the war, the influenza epidemic, the famine and the prevailing high prices. With regard to the housing of Parsis, of the poor and middle classes, at Amboli, the Trustees were hopeful that a hundred families of the former and a large number of poorer Parsis would find accommodation there.

Nearly 1600 children from 43 boys' and girls' schools competed in the different sports, belonging to all the communities in the city.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S SPEECH.

Sir George Lloyd thanked the Trustees on behalf of Lady Lloyd and himself for inviting them there and much regretted the absence of some of the trustees, on account of illness and anxiety in their family. The charity itself was quite the most remarkable one in India and he did not propose to waste his breath or "eloquence" by describing or applauding a charity, which had now become a household thing in Western India. This year had been a very remarkable one in that charity had been of great help in alleviating the distress of those suffering from famine and other things. In education they had followed the lead of his own Government and had been spending large sums out of the trust on education. He was glad that the Amboli Scheme was well on its way and as regards the railway facilities and other things he would be very glad to give his sympathetic consideration to them when the time came; the railways in those areas would need, of course, the close attention of the Government in regard to the whole question of the future expansion of the city.

The speaker then asked the Trustees to centralise the charities in one direction, although it was a very difficult problem. He for himself would suggest that they should centralise for six or seven years on one or two great objects, for instance having a wide scheme of scholarships of primary and secondary education in this presidency, or they could have a number of hospitals for the relief of suffering. He only threw these alternative schmees for their consideration. He had no more remarks to make than to say how great a pleasure it was for him to come amongst people who cared nothing for carping criticism, but who liked to bring people of all communities together. If all the great charities and efforts were devoted to these ends he thought the future of this country would develop on proper lines.

CHOTANI MILLS FIRE.

The following telegram is received by Mr. Chotani, from H. H. Sir Agakhan:

"Deep sympathy your loss."

Mr. Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee, has received the following telegram from Bangalore:—

"The mass meeting of Moslems of Bangalore assembled at Idgah to-day for Second Khilafat Day have also adopted unanimously to convey their heartfelt sympathy at the sad mill accident."

FIRE AT POONA EMPIRE CINEMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, March 22.

The Empire Cinema, one of the two picture theatres in Poona Cantonment took fire about 11 a.m., on Sunday and was burnt out. Many of the fittings, films and apparatus were rescued in time but the building was gutted. The theatre was owned by Mrs. Stewart, widow of late Mr. F. B. Stewart, once a well known photographer in Poona.

THANA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Arrangements for the holding of the 2nd session of the Thana District Conference are nearing completion. The election of the president of the Conference will take place at the meeting of the Reception Committee, to be held on the 31st instant at 2 p.m., in Shet Tribhuvan Narotam Adhiya's Bungalow. Only those persons whose names are on the list of the Reception Committee, on that date will be entitled to take part in the election. Ladies and gentlemen of the district who are not already members of the Reception Committee, are therefore requested to send their names in time. Invitation to be present at the Conference are being sent to Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and other eminent leaders of Bombay, Maharastra and Gujarat.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd witnessed Captain Carrol's Aviation Display at the Race Course on Sunday afternoon and afterwards visited Pali Hill, Bandra.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presided at the N. M. Wadia's Charities Founder's Commemoration Day at Jehangir Bagh, Parel, on Monday afternoon, where Her Excellency Lady Lloyd gave away the prizes.

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE."

MORE LAUGHTER AT THE EXCELSIOR.

The 1920 Bandman Comedy Company gave another London and American success last night—"The Naughty Wife."

This play has been written by Fred Jackson and "revised and elaborated" by Edgar Selwyn. Last night the farcical comedy proved extremely familiar, but excruciatingly funny. Its familiarity was eloquent of "Divorcenous," and a dozens or so other plays of the sort. Its fun was due to the comical characterisation and the frequent smart sayings with which the old farce fare was served up. The easy-going, latently affectionate but sometime neglectful husband, "Hilary Farrington", who finds his young wife about to elope with the usual gilt-gingerbread would-be gay Lothario and apparently "helps" the precious pair in order "to make them perfectly happy" is acted by Mr. O. Twiss in funshed and, if one may say so, most fasciiatiig manner. He is new to Bombay and he did not appear in the opening play. His many quaint touches of apparent artlessness, leavened by a "note" here and there of true tenderness, form an impersonation peculiarly attractive.

The dear ladies, as well as the mere men in front of the players, were "tickled to death" at seeing this pretendedly complaisant husband "packing" his wife's things, advising her lover, and anon, secretly preceding them to the bungalow at St. Lawrence, which he has lent them for their "honeymoon," and cooking and serving for dishes for them.

Miss Niqua Lewis, as "Eloise Farrington" looked radiantly lovely in her very pretty frocks and played the character of "The Naughty Wife" successfully and vividly. She was attractive and eventually became a more brainful wife who greatly to her husband's sense of humour, signs her elopement letter "yours faithfully." Miss Violet Blyth Pratt proved to be of much value as a dashing, keen witted young widow "Nora Gail" who helps the husband in his plot and gets back the other man to herself. That self sufficient, shallow, philandering ass—not an easy part by any means—is acted quite well and in good fashion by Mr. Robert Carey Fair-fax.

These two men and the two ladies comprise the main characters in the play. The rest of the short cast is rounded off by the natural acting of Mr. Forbes Russell as Bishop Kennelly, Miss Beryl Barraclough as "Annette who was a sparingly French maid; of Mr. David Keir as "Carter" the butler and of Mr. Norman Thompson as "Thompson."

The play will be repeated to-night. On Wednesday, "Sacred and Profane Love" will be played and on Friday we shall see "Lora Richard in the Pantry".

PANDIT RAMBHUJ DUTT CHOWDHARI TO VISIT GODHRA.

(From a Correspondent.)

GODHRA, March. 20.

Pundit Rambhuj Dutta Chaudhuri and Shrimati Sarala Devi Chaudharani have accepted the invitation of the people of Godhra. They will reach Godhra on the 26th night. Grand preparations are being made for their reception. It is heard that a portrait of Lala Lajpatrai is to be unveiled by Pundit Chaudhari in the Stewart Libarary Hall.

SATARA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of the Satra District Conference wires from Rahimtpur:—

The Reception Committee unanimously selected the popular leader Mr. Bhausaheb Soman as president elect for the Satara District Conference holding its 14 session on the 28 and 29 instant at Rahimatpur Lokamanya Tilak and other notable persons have promised to attend.

NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Unlike the cross-country "International," the cross-country "National" is a competition for teams of runners representing clubs. The holding of the National in the Great Windsor Park, this year, is a new departure, it being the first time that it has been decided there. The distance is somewhere in the neighbourhood of ten miles. There is another novelty for this is the first occasion that the first man home has ever been anybody but a British runner, Guillemout belonging to France. His team, however, was not placed. In the International Cross-Country Champion ship however, J. Bouin, the Frenchman was the first man home in 1911, 1912, and 1913. The Birchfield Harriers, by scoring 54 points are old winners for from and including 1883, the Birchfield Harriers, have now been successful ten years. The Surrey Athletic Club which grew from the South London Harriers were winners in 1914, when the race was last decided, and between 1908 and 1912 inclusive, this year's third team Hallamshire Harriers were winners four teams. In 1914 when the competition was run off at Chesham, no fewer than 269 runners started and the Birchfield Harriers were second. Last year in the Inter Theatre of War Cross Country Championships, four Indian soldiers were placed in the first six.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 22.

Numerous thunderstorms have occurred in the Central Provinces and the Gangetic plain and rainfall been nearly general in the Kumaon Hills and Chota Nagpur and local in the Central Provinces with few falls in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and east of the United Provinces. The chief amounts:—Sambalpur half an inch, Patna, Chaibasa a half, Pendra a quarter and Raipur three quarters. Sonamarg also reports half an inch but information incomplete from Kashmir. Temperature has fallen and is now low in North-west India, Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Central Provinces and extension in Bengal and Assam.

GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS OF BOMBAY.

DEMAND FOR CONCESSION IN PAY.

At a meeting of Government Pensioners residing in the City of Bombay and its suburbs held yesterday, at the St. Xavier's College Hall under the presidency of Mr. A. K. King it was decided to submit a memorial on behalf of the Civil Pensioners, to the Government inviting its attention to the plight of the pensioners in these times of acute stress and to consider the pressing need of granting them relief.

A memorial was drafted, stating that was a well-known fact that even before the war there was a gradual though steady rise in the prices of commodities, but no voice was raised No voice was raised to complain of the hardship as the strain was felt alike by all classes and no special measure of relief was being accorded to any. During the course of the war, however, and the more so since its close, the prices, of the necessaries of life had risen by leaps and bounds and the condition of life in every direction underwent so complete a change that Government themselves realised that it was no longer possible to withhold their help and were pleased to afford some measure of relief to their employees by revising their salaries so as to bring them more in accord with conditions of the present day. In that measure of relief the civil pensioners had no share. They confidently felt however that a just Government would not allow a body of men who had given the best years of their life to the service to be debarred from consideration merely because of the circumstances of their being on the non-effective list. Their condition was rendered the more acute in consequence of their inability, owing to infirmity in most cases, to supplement their pensions by further work, while with their slender means they found it impossible, even if willing, to engage in any line of business with a view to improve their financial position. When it was remembered that although on the retired list a large number of pensioners were still responsible for housing, feeding, clothing and educating their children or dependants, it will be recognised that their position was not unlike that of Government servants who were still in active service, with this material difference that while the interests of the latter were guarded by the heads of their respective departments those of the ests of the latter were guarded by the heads of their respective departments those of the pensioners unfortunately remain entirely overlooked because of their having no responsible person to voice their feelings. Coming as they do on the retired list with pensions sanctioned on a scale entirely inadequate to the present conditions of life they had been placed in a position of extreme hardship in spite of their exercising the most rigid economy and restricting their wants to the barest necessaries. Having regard to the decline of the purchasing power of the rupee, it was no exaggeration to say that the value of pensions had practically been reduced by less than one half.

The memorialists suggested that the concession might take the form of an increase by 30 per cent. of all pensions, provided that in no case shall any pension with the proposed per centage exceeded Rs. 500 per mensem. If perchance it were argued that such a concession would unduly and permanently swell the pensionary charges, the memorialists would show that the increase would be temporary and that there would be a gradual dimunition of such charges, since the per centage would only be given to the existing pensioners, as all those who came on the superannuation list hereafter will already have earned a higher rate of pension consequent on their salaries having been increased in consideration of the increased cost of living.

Eventually on the motion of Mr. Ghaswalla it was resolved that a Committee should be formed to forward the memorial and that the Commitee should be left with power to make necessary additions and alterations to the memorial.

Before dissolving the meeting the president paid a tribute of thanks to the Press of Bombay for helping the cause of the pensioners of this presidency and he hoped the Press would help their cause all the more in future.

BENGAL UNIVERSITY SEAT IN COUNCIL.

ALL QUALIFIED GRADUATES TO VOTE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, last evening, a letter from the Bengal Government on the subject of election for a seat in the Provincial Legislative Council allotted to the Calcutta University under the Reforms Scheme was considered. It was resolved that all qualified graduates of this University who have a place of residence in India be allowed to vote and that such of the graduates as are resident or domiciled beyond the territorial limits of this University be allowed the option to vote at electin either of this University or of the University of the place where they reside or are domiciled.

AN IRISH RAID.

EIGHT MEN AND LADS ARRESTED IN BED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 22.

The Military made a raid last night in Queenstown and arrested eight men and lads while they were in bed and conveyed them to the Cork gaol.

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS.

NEW CHANGES INTRODUCED.

The following Press Communique, dated March 22, is issued from the Deputy Controller of Currency's Office:—

It is notified for general information that the following changes have been introduced in connection with the sale of Reverse Councils commencing from and including the sale on Thursday the 25th instant.

The rate for Reverse Councils will be fixed and communicated to the Press on Wednesday evening.

Tenders will be received upto 2 p.m., standard time on Thursday and results of allotment will be announced on Friday.

Deposits should accompany each tender as at present, but they must be for 50 per cent. of the amount applied for.

GOVERNOR'S COMING VISIT TO SURAT.

DONATION OF RS. 2 LAKHS TO SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY

From our Correspondent.

SURAT, March, 21.

According to the decision of the Central Khilafat Committee, Friday, the 19th was observed as the second Khilafat Day and in commoration of the solemn occasion all business was suspended. The hartal was absolutely voluntary hardly any compunsion being used. Except for a small disturbance all the demonstrations were peaceful.

The District Association, Surat, one of the premier political bodies in the District at its last meeting, passed, among others, the following resolutions:—

(1) That a representation be made to the Government that in the opinion of this Association, any person who is otherwise qualified to be a voter should not be precluded from the list of voters, merely on the ground that he does not actually reside in the electorate, and that every person who is entitled to vote on this basis, should be allowed to stand as a candidate in any of the constituencies of the District.

(2) That a representation be made to the Government of Bombay that (a) in view of the fact the qualifying tax to be voter has been reduced from Rs. 9 to Re.1-8, and that in consequence of it the number of voters in the Municipal District of Surat has increased from 7,000 to nearly 27,000 the number of councillors in the Surat Municipality be increased from its present number which is thirty, to sixty, particularly now that the triennial term has been extended to six months. (b) That in view of the policy of Reforms, the Government of Bombay be pleased to constitute the Surat Municipality on a wholly elected basis.

* * * *

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is expected to visit this historic city on about the 6th of April and preparations are being made to accord his Excellency a reception worthy of the city. The local municipality at a special general meeting on Thursday last has decided to give an address to his Excellency and has sanctioned Rs. 1,500 for the purpose, and Rs. 500 for the purchase of new flags and buntings.

* * * *

Under the auspices of the Home Rule League, a public meeting was held on Sunday last, when resolutions requesting the Bombay Government to remove the restriction on Mr. Horniman's return to India, protesting strongly against the Press Act, and demanding its immediate repeal, and thanking the Government for returning securities to some of the presses were unanimously adopted.

* * * *

In response to the application submitted by the Sarvajanik Education Society, to the Bombay University for affiliating the Sarvajanik College as a First Grade College from June next, a Committee of inquiry consisting of Dr. Harold Mann and Principals Paranjpye and Masani visited Surat this week. They seem to have been satisfied with the general equipment of the college and are likely to make a favourable report. The announcement of a handsome donation of two lakhs of rupees from Mr. Maganlal Thakurdas Mody greatly satisfied them. This gift is the most opportune in the history of the Sarvajanik Education Society, for which the Society will ever remain grateful to the generous donor. In accordance with the wishes of the donor, the college will very probably be named after him. The Society is also thankful to the Maharaja of Baroda who has donated Rs. 10 000 for one of the lecture-halls of the college.

CABLE ITEMS.

A large meeting of the Eastern Steamship Lines considered the statement of the Shipping Controller that additional tonnage would be required to bring wheat from Australia in April, May and June. It is understood that special provision will now be made to bring three hundred thousand tons of wheat in the liners during those months.

PARIS, 17th.—The Havas Agency says:—The French newspapers are giving much prominence to the serious position of the Press due to the shortage of printing paper, the price of which has increased ninefold since 1914. Several newspapers announce an increase in price.

The success of Pasteur anti-rabies serum during eighteen months in England and Wales has been very remarkable. The serum was injected into ninety people, who had been bitten and not one contracted hydrophobia.

The taximen of Paris doubled their fares a week ago, whereupon the public struck and many taximen are now offering the old rate.

AMSTERDAM.—A Dutch torpedo-boat has arrived at Wieringen to watch the ex-Crown Prince.

THE GREAT PEARL LOTTERY.

THIRTY PRICES WORTH OVER TWO LAKHS.

JEWELS THAT WILL BE FAMOUS.

Bombay's great Pearl Necklace Lottery was specially permitted by the Government of India, because its proceeds go entirely to the Children's Welfare Organization; so that everyone who has a "flutter" in this really remarkable Lottery, not only stands to win a fortune, but is also helping Her Excellency, the Hon. Lady Lloyd's fine effort in the direction of building up an Al. race of citizens by seeing to it that the babies are properly cared for; their terribly high mortality rate greatly reduced, and their health standards greatly improved.

The gifts made to provide prizes for this great Lottery are so numerous and so princely in value, and the demand for participation in the Lottery itself is so general and wide-spread that the time limit has had to be extended, and the Lottery will be drawn, by Her Excellency, not in April, but in May.

The prizes, some of which will presently take rank among India's really famous jewels, and so provide heirlooms, as well as fortunes, for their lucky winners, include more than a dozen Pearl Necklaces, besides Pearls for earrings, brooches, etc., The First Prize Necklace is conservatively valued at between Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 90,000; the Second prizes at half the First, the Third at half the Second, and so on. The whole sumptuous collection is on view at the Currency Office, Bombay, and photographs if to have been shown on many cinema screens.

A FORTUNE FOR RS. 10.

The ticket in this great Lottery costs only Rs. 10 each, giving every buyer his or her chance, not only of winning a Necklace worth just upon one lakh, but also at least nine-and-twenty other chance of winning very beautiful and valuable jewels which will confer real distinction upon their fortunate winners. The available supply of tickets is, of course, strictly limited, but applications are dealt with promptly in the order in which they are received at the Office of the Secretaries, Children's Welfare Exhibition, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. All applications for books of tickets for selling should be made to this address. (There is profit and interest in selling these tickets, as well as in buying them, benefit for the Children in the whole affair.

Every reader of these lines should apply for tickets at once, and so make sure of participation in the most sensational Lottery of the day. Every ticket gives the chance of a fortune.

MINERS' NEW DEMAND.

RENEWED UNREST AMONG RAILWAYMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 22.

The South Wales coal-owners have issued a statement saying that the granting of the miners' new demand for extra three shillings per shift would mean taking away the whole profit of the coal trade. Meanwhile, the Premier will meet the Miners' Federation on March 18th.

The "Daily News" is of opinion that Government will suggest referring the claim to a Court of Arbitration with a view to settlement on the basis of the increased cost of living.

Unrest is again prevalent amongst the railwaymen and locomotive-men, who are claiming a fresh increase of ten shillings a week and the Shop Assistants to Union is proposing a campaign for claiming an increase of a pound a week.

PRINCE OF WALES LEAVES FOR AUSTRALASIA.

LONDON'S WONDERFUL SEND-OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 22.

The Prince of Wales left Portsmouth this afternoon on board the Renown for Australasia.

LATER.

London to-day gave the Prince of Wales a wonderful send off from the Victoria Station on his tour to Australasia. In their eagerness to obtain a view of the Prince the public several times broke the police cordons. Their Majesties said "good-bye" to the heir at the station, where many Cabinet Ministers and other distinguished persons were assembled. The train left for Portsmouth amid deafening cheers. Reuter's correspondent on board the Renown reported that the party left Portsmouth late in the afternoon.

EMIR FEISUL AND ALLIES.

DISTURBANCES IN ALEPPO DISTRICT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 22.

Reuter learns that Emir Feisul has officially intimated that the independence of Syria and his acceptance of the Throne in no way affect his cordial relations with the Allies.

The Aleppo district is very disturbed. It is clear that Emir Feisul has certainly not carried the whole population with him. The Allies have up to present in no way recognised the decisions of the Pan-Syrian Congress.

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Tuesday, March 23, 1920.

EXPROPRIATED RYOTS.

We read with a feeling akin to dismay the report of the debate in the local Legislative Council on the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye's resolution on the subject of adequate compensation to ryots expropriated under the Land Acquisition Act in the interests of purely commercial concerns. The debate, as Mr. Paranjpye sorrowfully remarked, gave a foretaste of the conflicts that are in store for our future legislative assemblies, between capitalistic interests and those of persons who are not blessed with a sufficiency, much less, the abundance, of the good things of this world. It is particularly to be regretted that the representatives of Government in the Council should have shown more solicitude for the future of the particular industry than for the future of thousands who will be compulsorily evicted from villages where their families have lived for generations. They appear to be prepared to tolerate not only irregularities in procedure under the Land Acquisition Act, but also some "sacrifice" by the ryots in the interests of what is regarded as public welfare. The Hon. Mr. Mead has admitted that the agreement between the Government and the Tata Power Company for the acquisition of the villages in question has not yet been finally made and consequently the exact nature of the compensation which the evicted peasantry are to get from the Company is still a matter of uncertainty not only to the ryots themselves but also to Government. No doubt, Government will try to secure the best terms possible for the ryots—at least let us hope so. But we are entitled to ask whether the ryots should have no voice in the matter. It is not a few individuals who are concerned in the matter. The future welfare of thousands is involved. In this connection, there appears to be very considerable discrepancy in the estimates of the population likely to be affected by the acquisition proceedings. The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas, the spokesman of the Tata Power Company, estimated the number at 2,200, while Mr. Mead put the figure at 8,000. On the other hand, the villagers themselves in their memorial to the Governor in Council state that 15,000 persons will be evicted. What is the correct figure? Government, themselves, we are afraid, are uncertain on the point, though they have promised they will make enquiries. And yet, with all their ignorance of the extent of the distress likely to be caused and of the exact nature of the compensation that the Company will be prepared to give the ryots, Government have no hesitation in asking the villagers blindly to acquiesce in the eviction proceedings! Nay, they appear to blame the villagers for "throwing away their chance," by resisting the admittedly illegal proceedings of the Company.

Why can the Company not wait till the agreement with Government is made and is properly notified in the "Government Gazette" as required by the law? Section 39 of the Land Acquisition Act specifically requires that no action about acquisition shall be taken unless the Company shall have executed the agreement with the Government. Section 42 provides that every such agreement shall, as soon as may be after its execution, be published in the Government of India and the local official gazettes. Why are the local Government not observing this correct and necessary procedure required by law? They ignored the procedure in the case of the Andhra Valley Power Company and their agreement with it was signed about three years *after* the Company had commenced its operations and the notification of agreement appeared in the "Gazette" so late as 25th December, 1919! Apparently Government are prepared to follow the same topsy-turvy procedure in the case of the Tata Power Company, leaving no opportunity whatever to the general public and the people vitally affected by the acquisition proceedings to discuss or protest against the agreement. The procedure Government have been following is a serious encroachment on public rights and must be emphatically protested against. In this connection we beg leave to quote here the explanatory speech of the Hon. Mr. Bliss when the Land Acquisition Act was introduced in the Imperial Government in 1894. Mr. Bliss stated:

"Part VII of the Act lays down the procedure to be adopted when it is sought to acquire land for Companies. It indicates, though perhaps not so clearly as is desirable, that it is not intended that the law shall be put in force for the acquisition of land for all Companies even though registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882. It is not intended that the Act shall be used for the acquisition of land for any Company in which the public has merely an indirect interest and of the works carried out by which the public can make no direct use. The Act cannot, therefore, be put in motion for the benefit of such a company as a spinning and weaving company, or as an iron foundry, for although the works of such companies are distinctly likely to be useful to the public, it is not possible to predicate of them the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use them, a condition precedent to the acquisition of the land as laid down in Section 41..... It is important that the public should understand that the Act will not be used in furtherance of private speculations."

What opportunity has the public been given to understand "that the Act will not be used in the furtherence of private speculation?"

The terms of the agreements are still uncertain and yet official members do not hesitate advising the ryots to take the leap in the dark. The public, of course, will have ample opportunity of ruminating over the agreement when it is sealed beyond the hope of any modification! We agree that the work undertaken by the Company deserves very encouragement and that in the interests of the public the convenience of a minority must be subordinated. But it is the duty of the State to see that the advantage offered to the Company is not at the cost of the public and that the sacrifice imposed on the minority is, as far as possible, adequately and equitably compensated for. The Company will supply electric light and power to the public in Bombay in common with other companies in the field, but it will not be doing so gratis or at any concession as such. It will sell its power at the market rates and its earnings will not go to enrich the public treasury. On the other hand, the Company's anxiety to benefit the "public" is shown in the fact that the Directors of the Company, if we are not misinformed, have reserved for themselves and their friends three-fourths of the share capital! The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas referred to the fact that the Belapur syndicate had offered the cultivators in the area of acquisition the option to subscribe to the shares of their Company at par, but he himself is not prepared to extend a similar concession to the cultivators who are to be evicted by his Company. On the other hand, we get a hint from his speech of the nature of the "ample" compensation his Company will give to the evicted ryots. He says the ryots will get "full value of their land in addition to the fifteen per cent. compensation." The Andhra Valley Power Co. gave twice the value of the land *plus* fifteen per cent. compensation, but the Tata Power Co. is not prepared to concede even this much! We put it to the Government, who are the custodians of the public rights and welfare, whether this "concession" will compensate the peasantry for all the hardships that are in store for them when they will be wrenched from their ancient homes and left to shift for themselves. The Hon. Mr. Mead tells us Government will be unable to provide settlements for all the ryots who will be evicted. Under these circumstances, is it not the duty of Government to secure to these villagers a full and adequate return for the lands they are forced to part with? We cannot for a moment believe that Government will endorse the opinion of Mr. Sethna that the hardships of the villagers are sentimental. To the rich with their comfortable quarters in a modern city, the forcible eviction from ancestral homes and ancestral lands is a matter of mere sentiment, no doubt! But the love of the land and the ancestral home is, fortunately, still deep-rooted in the hearts of the toiling "masses" of this country. Before we close, may we express the hope that the Government will enter into the merits of the claims of the ryots more fully than they have done so far and will do everything to see that they are adequately compensated for all the losses and hardships they may be called upon to face? We would also urge that the draft agreement with the Company should be properly notified and criticisms invited from the public before coming to a final decision and before the Company enters upon its operations.

"THE AGONY OF AMRITSAR."

When Mr. Montagu was attacked on his ignorance of the Punjab atrocities, he took refuge behind the Hunter Committee. Till that impartial Committee investigated in the cold weather and reported, all criticism was to be held in abeyance; further all casual versions and allegations were to be deprecated. The British public, not being able to keep their conscience in control, condemned the measures as too savage to be defended. Several responsible people demanded an interim report by the Hunter Committee. What was given, was, however, a version of the Punjab Government, but the oil did not still the troubled waters. Uneasy about his own responsibility, Sir Michael O'Dwyer sent a palliative letter to the "Times" in which he overreached himself, and earned the scorn of all right-thinking men. But these hurried steps were taken not to help the Hunter Committee, but to put alleged offenders in the right with the British public and to counteract the mischief of earlier disclosures. Impromptu whitewashings are not likely to last very long; for the matter of that, whitewash is very poor stuff for hiding ugly things. A word in season was necessary against the quiet presumptions of gentlemen disposed to excuse all violence as "necessary." With a view to give the British public a connected narrative of the Punjab, the British Congress Committee has published a small brochure at a nominal price. It is entitled "The Agony of Amritsar, and the Reign of Terror in the Punjab," and written by Mr. Horniman and Miss Normanton, Editor of "India." The story is told with refreshing candour without any desire to excuse the excesses of the mobs or to magnify the violence of the "retaliatory machinery," as Mr. Montagu described it. The pamphlet is attractively produced and may be gone through in half-an-hour. The object of the pamphlet is to arrest the attention of the reader and make him realise the meaning of the unheard-of things done in the Punjab. The fantastic forms of cruelty adopted by some gentlemen with the object of showing the people the might of martial law—Col. Johnson's phrase—are collected together. Given in a short compass, the details of cruelty impress one as ten times more sickening than their piece-meal versions. We wish some one will take the trouble of collecting together the maxims of strong government uttered by official witnesses. The generalisations of General Dyer, Colonel Johnson, Colonel O'Brien and also of the gentleman who reckoned "Hartal" treasonable inasmuch as it would result in the cutting of official supplies—if they are gathered, they will be valuable as a record of the maxims of strong rule. The authors of the present pamphlet give an account of the incidents in different centres of the Punjab; some of the events, we know, were comic in the cruelties of their conception. The account is fairly full, but there are some incidents we miss, for example, Captain Doveton's nose-scrawling edict. The evidence of General Dyer is impossible to caricature or bowdlerise, and it is given in full in his own words. If Englishmen are annoyed with the brochure, they ought to be infinitely more indignant about the occurrences. We say this not because we think the British public to be tolerant of mean atrocities, but because an English paper in India is pleased to hold up the pamphlet as the ground of a perpetual sentence against one of the authors. The publication is impartial as to facts and does not minimise mob-crime. The episode on which there has been unmeasured play of sentiment is the brutal assault on Miss Sherwood. The story was dressed up to make the mob cry "Kill, kill, she is English!" Sir Michael and the Dyerites depend on the story to make capital of the alleged cry. There was no English witness, and Miss Sherwood is honest enough to be trusted. This is what she says:—

"I heard not the cries of "kill, kill" in that street, but the shouts in another of "leave her alone, she is a woman." It was Indians who rescued me, an Indian house that gave me shelter, and Indian hands that first dressed my wounds, and that is full compensation, and I would not have it otherwise."

The villains who assaulted her deserved punishment and the hanging of seven men on the count, shows that it was not neglected. But Miss Sherwood's words give the lie to a version that always passed unchallenged; that is perhaps a digression and a detail. The pamphlet on Amritsar was, we think, very timely for the section of the British public which was startled at the events in India. It is strong and revealing, and constitutes a call to the British to vindicate their reputation and responsibility as a decent nation.

Notes of the Week.

Who is Winning?

The German crisis has not ended. While there is difficulty in reconstructing events, there are helpful indications that the Kapp Government cannot rule except by force. The rumour of a compromise with the Ebert Government which was circulated, is found to be false and the Social Democratic party is determined to recover power in spite of the militarist threats of the Kappists who, probably insecure of winning by force, are inclined to conquer by diplomacy. The declaration of Herr Ebert shows that the Kapp Government offered the solution of a mixed Government which was rejected by the Ebert Cabinet. The talk of agreement being false, the only hope of the Kapp adventurers is to fight or flee. The only trustworthy news is the statement of Mr. Lloyd George in Parliament. It was made on March 15. According to the information of the British Government, it is a military *coup* with uncertain results. The remark that the position of the new Government appeared to have been strengthened, is contradicted by the news from Germany that the bulk of the people, including the official classes, have decided to disobey the usurpers. The conclusion is that the Kapp Government is weaker and the only hope of success is the chance of a military victory which it apparently is not prepared to risk. The new Government may have monarchist leanings, but the suspicion that they were managed by junker soldiers is not borne out by the report that Hindenburg has declared himself against the new Government. With Hindenburg, not only lost as the rallying figure, but also opposed to the new fact on the prospect of its gaining a foothold is remote. That monarchist intriguers were busy there is no doubt; but with the indifference of Germans and their disbelief in the chances of a monarchist restoration in the face of the Supreme Council, the adventure is likely to fizzle out after some bloodshed. If the new Government fail to hold by force, the process of a plebiscite will only shorten their existence. Already Kapp has had to resign.

Political Strategy.

The plannings and plottings so dear to inquisitive lobbyists, have, apparently, revived among the great political strategists and we are given forecasts of the re-grouping of parties. That Mr. Lloyd George is anxious to have a permanent organisation of his own is obvious. Labourites have vanished from office and there is the prospect of great fights materialising ahead. Sir George Younger is the forceful whip who assisted the Premier in securing the great victory of the last election, and he is trusted as the chief agent for bringing about the "permanent fusion" of the Unionists and Coalition Liberals. The Coalition Liberals, prepared to insure their seats by constituting themselves as the tail of the new system, may be counted as Unionist converts, and the National Democratic Party—a name which is high-sounding but which tactitians might regard as too long for a convenient war-cry—will be the Unionist Party with Mr. Lloyd George superseding Mr. Bonar Law in leadership. The reconstructed ministry will not contain independent Liberals, and what Mr. Lloyd George may be able to accomplish, cannot be anything more than the formation of a robust Unionist party. Stalwart Liberals like Mr. Montagu may will find the programme and the party too great a strain on their new-found loyalty. Mr. Bonar Law being a strong party man will be serving his party when he consents to be effaced by Mr. Lloyd George. The reshuffle will not obviate the necessity of a general election, and it may be part of the preparations needed for an appeal to the country. Anyway Mr. Lloyd George does not find it worth while to move towards the left. Meanwhile, the expected—or, as Reuter's would have it "unexpected"—opposition has somewhat marred the prospect of the amiable scheme.

Excursions in Syria.

Readjusting their spinal system, the Supreme Council have invited Emir Feisul to appear and state his case. For fourteen months he stated his case, a case which was adverse to the French and deeply embarrassing to the British. The French and the British have declined to recognise the Damascus Congress which, indifferent to the refusal, has acclaimed Emir Feisul as its lawful King, and he has accepted the crown and proclaimed his brother as King of Irak. In reply to the Allies, the new King of Syria has intimated that his accession to the throne will in no way affect his cordial relations with them. It requires the will or convenience of more than one, to preserve cordiality. Further, we are told that the Alleppo district is "very disturbed," a fact which, interpreted by Reuter, means that Emir Feisul has "certainly not carried the whole population with him." Have the French carried the whole population with them in proposing a mandate? Their proposal not only disturbed the population, but actually evoked the resistance of nearly the whole population. The point as to who it is that carries the bulk of the population, may be decided only by a plebiscite, and Emir Feisul will probably show the opinion of the Syrian Congress as indicative of the people's will. If the Allies do not recognise him, they will probably fight; that is, if they are prepared to campaign in rather inhospitable regions. If they do it with a will, the ultimate defeat and decapitation of Emir Feisul may be reckoned as a safe forecast. But in that case will the fight be in the name of self-determination?

The late Mr. S. A. Raja.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. S. A. Raja who early on Monday morning succumbed to heart failure. Mr. Raja was one of the most accomplished Indian journalists of his time and his loss will be deplored by the wide circle of friends he had in the country. Mr. Raja joined the profession in his eighteenth year and died in his fifty-fourth year. It is a fairly long career to serve as a journalist for thirty-six years. After working on the "Hindu" in the days of Mr. G. Subramanya Iyer, he joined the "Madras Standard" which in 1914 was purchased by Mrs. Besant and rechristened "New India". Mr. Subramanya Iyer was perhaps the ablest journalist Madras has yet produced and Mr. Raja was fortunate in being trained under a man who was remarkable for depth and accuracy of knowledge. On the "Madras Standard" Mr. Raja served under the late Mr. Parameswaran Pillay who was, in his time, the political associate of Mr. Eardley Norton and used to cultivate a floridity of diction which was the chief charm of the paper during the twelve years of his editorship. Mr. Raja later joined the "Madras Mail" which was in the hands of Mr. H. K. Beauchamp, the authority on Hindu rites and customs. Thoroughly trained in the habits of strenuousness and accuracy, Mr. Raja was one of the best-equipped young man of his time. Migrating to Calcutta, he joined the "Indian Daily News" and worked his way up to the editorship. He is perhaps the only Indian who edited a paper which was a European proprietary concern, but he was recognised as a brilliant penman who could interpret Indian feeling under the restraints of European direction. When he came to the "Bombay Chronicle" in 1913, he was a man with a fair reputation and highly esteemed among the intellectuals of Calcutta. He for a brief interval served on the "Bankipre Express" as its first editor and later returned to Bombay where he had settled as a member of the "Times of India" staff.

Characteristics.

It is a fairly long and varied record, but he will be remembered by all his past colleagues as a man of versatile gifts and capable of intense mental exertion. The quantity of work he could despatch when he sat down to it with a will, was enormous, and prolonged effort did not introduce any deterioration in the quality of output. In social matters, he was a genuine radical and his sense of humour enabled him vividly to picture the absurdities of the caste tradition in the country. In political opinion, he wore a complexion deeply tinged with conservatism. Vehement by nature nd somewhat of a zealot in defence of his pet assumptions, he was inclined to question at every turn the stability of national progress and the competence of accepted leaders. Whatever was gained was to be thoroughly tested and consolidated before the next step. He deprecated hurry and was deeply sceptical of the worth of communal compacts when the stress of outside grievances was removed. As a devout student of Gokhale, he was accustomed to recite the contents of his yearly budget speeches, and ask if the clamour of people for Home Rule after the death of Gokhale was not the rage of froth and foam. As in everything, there was to be precision and orderliness, he used to be appalled at the turgid volume of claims and counterclaims which the growth of political feeling sent to the surface. In his later days, Mr. Raja had developed a gloomy fatalism and but for his inadaptability, he would have achieved real eminence. He was a journalist, many-sided and sparkling, with a reputation in his best days, a vivacious conversationalist, capable of much realistic imagery and a good friend. We offer our condolences to his widow and children.

The Pity of it!

We quote the following from the "Leader."

In the Bombay presidency the securities under the Press Act deposited by the keepers of 34 printing presses and the publishers of 5 newspapers have been returned, while those of 11 keepers of presses and 3 publishers of papers have not been returned. Among the latter come the "Bombay Chronicle" and Chitrashala presses and the "Gujarati, Mahratta" and "Kesari" newspapers. It is a pity that even the Government of Bombay could not make up their mind to let by-gones be bygones, and start with a clean slate in respect of all the presses and papers.

Why "even the Government of Bombay"?

CHAOS IN GERMANY.

"WITHOUT ACTIVE GOVERNMENT."

KAPP RESIGNS: EBERT POWERLESS.

"DEFINITE ACTION BY AMBASSADORS"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 17.
Recd. 10 p.m., March, 22.

A telegram from Berlin to the Frankfurter "Zeitung" says that Dr. Kapp and **Luettwitz have offerd to resiga unconditionally** as the result of the Independent Socialists' ultimatum in which they stated that they would establish a Soviet Republic.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Stuttgart, dated the 16th, says that Minister Koch issued a declaration, stating that Kapp was about to collapse, his influence being limited to parts of Berlin and parts of East Germany. The regular Army in entire west and south Germany and Saxony has remained loyal to the National Assembly. The employers in Berlin closed down their works and shops as a protest against the Dictatorship.

Ebert, interviewed on the 16th, reaffirmed that there was no question of understanding with Berlin, leaders of revolt insisting on their unconditional retirement.

DR. KAPP RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17, 11-15 p.m.
Recd. 10 p.m., Mar. 22.

BERLIN.—It is officially announced that Dr. Kapp has resigned.

WITHOUT ACTIVE GOVT.

ALLIES VIEW SITUATION WITH ANXIETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 6-30 March 23.

Although the resignation of Kapp and Luettwitz has apparently cleared the air for a moment, their action leaves Germany without active Government in the capital, while Ebert's power has greatly diminished through the flight and dispersal of the leaders. Meanwhile the Extremists have taken advantage of the interregnum to gather their forces and organise Soviets in many directions. Warnings are uttered in Berlin of grave events impending forecasting a real revolutionary movement of the Sparticists to seize power and the situation is viewed with anxiety by the Entente Governments.

KAPP'S ORDER DISHONOURED BY TREASURY.

MAX HARDEN ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 22.

A message from Berlin states that the Treasury has refused to honour Kapp's request to disburse ten million marks for current expenditure and to pay the troops.

It is estimated that sixty were killed in yesterday's street-fighting. Maximilian Harden has been arrested.

NEW REGIME FEELING INSECURE.

WORKERS UNITE AGAINS KAPP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDONI, March 17.
Recd. Midnight, March 22.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent declares that the new regime is beginning to find its tenure insecure and revolutionaries are mainly concerned with the prospect of obtaining amnesty.

A telegram from Stuttgart, dated the 16th and obviously not censured in Berlin, declares that the real test is not between Ebert and Kapp; but directly between the Militarists and Monarchists and workers and that Kapp has succeeded in virtually uniting all German workers, the decision of Prussian railway enginemen to strike until Kapp had retired being the most important. Furthermore, the Saxon railwaymen are holding an eight days' strike. Wurttemberg railwaymen have joined in and, it is reported, that Bavarians have followed their example.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT

NO CONFIRMATION FROM OLD REGIME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 22.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that the Kapp regime has issued a declaration confirming in general the announcement made by the "Allgemeine Zeitung", but with the following differences:—

The declaration says that a new Cabinet will be formed comprising professional ministers, including ministers of the old regime. The new and old Governments will issue manifestoes condemning the general strike as a crime against the people.

The declaration states that these negotiations have only just begun, adding that until a decision is taken, Kapp has charged the Under-Secretaries of State to carry on ministerial affairs. It is understood that the Under-Secretaries have resolv not to take orders from the Kapp regime, but to remain at their posts and conduct business according to the programme of the Ebert Government.

Meanwhile, confirmation of the agreement from the old regime has not been received.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN RIVAL GOVERNMENTS.

DENIAL BY EBERT GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 8-15 p.m., March 15.
Recd. 9 a.m., March 22.

The rival German Governments have reached an agreement.

STUTTGART.—The Ebert Government denies that an agreement has been reached with the Kapp Government and declares that it will make no agreement with the rebels. It demands the retirement of Kapp and his associates. The National Assembly has been convened to meet at Stuttgart on March 17th.

HINDENBURG AGAINST KAPP REGIME.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS' THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 22.

According to the "Hanover Tagblatt", Hindenburg has declared against the new Government. General Mearker has gone to Stuttgart from Berlin with the new Government's compromise proposals. The Association of German Officials has resolved to strik unless the new Government retires. The new Government has ordered all officials to resume work, otherwise they will be discharged without pension.

DRASTIC ACTION BY KAPP GOVT.

DEATH PENALTY FOR STRIKE LEADERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 22.

Following upon the generally accepted report of an agreement between the Kapp and Ebert Governments, Ebert's denial has caused a great surprise. Evidently the Ebert Government, now in Stuttgart, considers its position strong. The Kapp Government is taking drastic action in Berlin and has decreed death penalty for the ringleaders of the strikes and strike pickets. Noske and Koch, Minister of Interior, have issued a decree prohibiting the circulation of the Kapp Government's proclamations

KIEL BOMBARDED.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 17.
Recd. 10 p.m., March, 22.

A telegram from Copenhagen dated, 16th says that the cruiser Eckernfonde flying Dr. Kapp's colours, bombarded Kiel when a demonstration of people, opposing Dr. Kapp, was going in a procession through the streets. It is declared that between four and five hundred were killed and many houses ruined.

Furthermore, marines stormed the shipyard and disarmed the workers.

SOVIET REPUBLIC.

AT EISLEDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 23.

BERLIN.—A Soviet Republic has been proclaimed at Eisleden in Saxon. Fighting between armed Communists and troops has occurred at Elberfeld, Communists were defeated and a thousand of their number are reported to have been driven into the occupied territory, where they have been disarmed by the British.

LETTOW VORBECK JOINS KAPP.

The diplomatic circles in London have definitely learned that von Lettow Vorbeck, formerly Commander in German East Africa, has joined Kapp's regime and become the Military Dictator of Mecklenburg, which is regarded as ominous, also, that General Schmettow has thrown his lot in with Kapp. Meanwhile, uncensored messages brought to London by hand emphasise that the plot was undoubtedly engineered by the Military and Monarchists, aiming at the restoration of the Throne. The latest reports state that the general strike in Germany is the most complete stoppage of work ever experienced there. Fighting between the troops and workers continues to be frequent. The death roll at Dresden is now fifty-nine.

COLLISION BETWEEN SECURITY GUARD AND SPARTICISTS.

A telegram from Hamburg, dated the 16th reports a collision in the streets between the Security Guard and Sparticists, seventeen being killed and wounded. The authorities there discredit the report that Lettow Vorbeck is marching on Hamburg.

"GREAT BOLSHEVIST DANGER."

KAPP'S APPREHENSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDONI, March 17.
Recd. Midnight, March 22.

BERLIN, 16th.—Kapp's press agent informed Reuter's correspondent that there was a great Bolshevist danger. The announcement was generally regarded as preliminary to the regime's retreat. The agent warned the correspondents against appearing in streets as a Communist revolt was expected. The general strike threatens to deal the revolutionaries a mortal blow, coupled with the decisive fact that those in command of the revolt have no political prestige and that their power depends on machine guns. It is estimated that eighteen were killed in the streets in Berlin on the 15th.

DISSEMINATING FALSEHOODS.

Germany is dominating the whole cable news at present. It is a fact that the Kapp regime's censorship is being utilised to disseminate falsehoods. It is necessary, therefore, to re-emphasise the warning that reports from Germany should be received with reserve. First example was the Junker Government's declaration that it had been recognised by the Allies and second, the detailed announcement of the agreement when actually the Constitutionalists had refused to negotiate.

DISTURBANCES IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 22.

BERLIN.—Grenades exploded on March 15th in front of the headquarters of Luettwitz. Meanwhile, reports of street fighting between the troops and crowds in many parts of Germany are coming in, but there are no signs of anything of capital importance.

COLLISIONS BETWEEN CROWDS AND SOLDIERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 9 a.m., March 22.

BERLIN, March 15.—Collisions took place to-day between the crowds and regular soldiers in various suburbs of Berlin. The soldiers used rifles and machine-guns and a number of persons were killed and injured.

DR. KAPP AND LORD KILMARNOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 17.
Recd. 10 p.m., March, 22.

Dr. Kapp called on Lord Kilmarnock, the British Charge D'Affaires who refused to enter into relations with him.

MEETING OF COUNCIL OF AMBASSADORS.

DEFINITE ACTION TAKEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., March 23.

The Council of Ambassadors yesterday, considered the situation created by the recent events in Germany. It is believed that definite action has been taken. The German officials at the Legation were busy during afternoon and Mayer asked for an audience with M Millerand to communicate a message from the Ebert Government. Nothing was published. At Stuttgart, the French charge *d'Affaires* is maintaining diplomatic relations with the constitutional government. He is in constant touch with the President of the Peace Delegation.

NEW PARTY.

FUSION PROGRAMME NOT GOING WELL.

PREMIER NOT TO TAKE PRECIPITATE ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 17.
Recd. 10 p.m., March, 22.

It is stated that the programme for the fusion of the Liberal and Unionist wings of the Coalition into a new party is not going well owing to the unexpected opposition of the Liberal Ministers and that Mr. Lloyd George at a conference, yesterday, evening undertook not to take a precipitate action at tomorrow's meeting of the Coalition Liberals.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

A TOTAL OF 125 MILLIONS STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 22.

The Army estimates for 1920-21, which will be considered in the House of Commons on March 22nd, are issued. They show a total of 125 as compared with 405 millions in 1919-20. The men on the establishment, exclusive of India, are 525,000, compared with 186,000 in 1914-15, and 2,600,000 in 1919-20. The number of 525,000 is expected to fall during the year to about 280,000.

CABINET CHANGES.

MR. MACNAMARA, LABOUR MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 17.
Recd. 10 p.m., March, 22.

The "Daily Telegraphs" states that Mr. Macnamara has been selected as the Minister of Labour. Mr. McCurdy will become the new Food Controller and Mr Horne will go to the Board of Trade.

WASTEFUL ADMINISTRATION.

MR. ASQUITH'S CHARGE AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 22.

In the House of Commons during the debate on high prices, Mr. Asquith said that the revenue should be used for the reduction of debt rather than for sheltering the consumer from the prevailing prices. He advocated the calling of an International Economic Conference, including representatives of our late enemies, as a means towards increasing production. He charged the Government with wasteful administration and demanded departmental retrenchments and the freest possible trade with Russia.

Mr. Clynes declared that Government had utterly failed to deal with profiteering by combines, which controlled eighty per cent. of our commodities.

The debate was adjourned.

SWEEPING LABOUR GAINS M. S. AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 9 a.m., March 22.

CAPETOWN.—The sweeping gains of Labour have created an extraordinary situation. It seems certain that a second election will be necessary shortly, as no possible combination of parties will be able to form a Government. It is anticipated that the Unionists returned will be 25 and the Ministerialists, say 45.

U. S. RESERVATIONS TO PEACE TREATY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 22.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate has adopted by 66 votes to 24 the substitute reservation to Article X of the Peace Treaty, recently proposed by Senator Lodge.

MRS. BESANT'S PROGRAMME.

Mrs. Annie Besant arrives in Bombay on Friday afternoon. She will deliver a lecture on "Home Rule and the Road to it" in the same evening at the Excelsior Theatre under the auspices of the National Home Rule League. Mr. J. B. will preside. On the same night, by the Gujerath Mail, Mrs. Annie Besant, accompanied by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, will leave on tour in Gujerat, visiting Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Surat, Broach and lecturing on Reforms.

EX-KAISER'S ASSURANCE.

TO ABSTAIN FROM ANY POLITICAL ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 0-30 March 23.

The Hague.—The Prime Minister states that the ex-Kaiser has given an assurance to Government, that he will abstain from any political action and, consequently, will not compromise Holland politically. A Royal Decree simultaneously lays it down that the ex-Kaiser's residence shall be in the province of Utrecht. Government will fix the exact locality later.

ANTI-TURK DEMONSTRATION.

A CRY FOR EXPULSION.

MEETING IN THE TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 10 p.m., Mar. 22.

A Mass meeting, in Trafalgar Square, presided over by Mr. Aneurin Williams, M. P., passed a resolution, on the motion of Noel Buxton, expressin horror at the massacres in Cilicia, and protesting against the alleged neglect of Britain and France which had rendered Massacres possible. The Resolution demanded that the Allies, especially Britain, shall immediately take all necessary steps to secure the liberty and safety of the subject races in Turkey, who should be placed under the protection of the League of Nations.

A Resolution was also passed urging the British Government promptly to remove the Sultan from Constantinople.'

CANTERBURY EXPLAINS.

"NOT AGAINST ISLAM."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 10 p.m., Mar. 22.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter, protests strongly against the suggestion, that he is fomenting agitation against Mahommedanism. On the contrary when discussing cruelty and misrule with which the Turk has illtreated Christian peoples in the Turkish Empire, he has taken pains to point out that it is not Islam of the Turkish people which he has denounced.

"I know," he says, "the nobler side and sometimes high traits of Islam and I am convinced that thousands of high-minded Mahommedans detest these cruelties as cordially as I."

The Archbishop of Canterbury says, he would rely "on the good feeling of our Moslem fellow-subjects in India to unite with us in the difficult task of trying to render impossible recurrence of these wicked horrors."

UNEASINESS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 10 p.m., Mar. 22.

A Constantinople message to "The Times" says that feeling of uneasiness prevails in the City, notably in Scutari, where it is believed that arms and ammunition are being distributed. An energetic anti-British propaganda is being carried on.

SALISH PASHA DEPRECATES PESSIMISM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 10 p.m., Mar. 22.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Salish Pasha in an interview, deprecated pessimism, and declared that the future status of Constantinople was beyond doubt.

FRESH MASSACRES?

MESSAGES FROM HADHIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 23.

A telegram from Constantinople reports that alarming messages from Hadhin, in the vicinity of Marash, ported fresh massacres. The Minister of Interior has informed the Armenian Patruarchiate that Government is unable to restrain manifestations of national sentiment in distant provinces, but guarantees security of the Ismid area.

KHILAFAT DELIGATION.

VISIT TO WOKING MOSQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 22.

The Khilafat Delegation will visit the Mosque at Woking on March 21st and will address a gathering of Moslems.

PAN-SYRIAN CONGRESS.

EMIR FEISUL ACCLAIMED KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 22.

CAIRO.—A message from Damascus states that the members of the Syrian Congress visited the Palace on March 8th and offered the Crown to Emir Feisul, who accepted, after which, attired in the field-marshal's uniform, he drove amid the acclamations of crowds to the Municipal Palace, where he mounted the Throne amid cries of "Long Live the King." Abdulla, brother of Feisul, has been proclaimed King of Irak.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN ASIA MINOR.

BRITISH INTENTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 22.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Government had no intention whatever of engaging in any military operation in Asia Minor, though circumstances might arise necessitating it.

ART AND LIFE.

INDIAN CRAFTS AND THE MARKET-PLACE.

WHAT AN ENGLISH CRAFTSMAN THINKS

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

We sat down opposite a fine picture on the mantel-piece. The clan figures, in the picture, of two children treading softly on the grass, the glimmer of sunshine on the foliage and on their curly heads; their hesitation and their curiosity; the wonder in their eyes and the mists in the dark recess of the forest revealed at once the atmosphere of simplicity, wonder and mystery in which the artist-craftsman lived.

Mr. Hugh Wallis is, naturally, not a conversationalist. He studied in Birmingham, some time in Paris and received his training under Professor Herkomer, the well-known Bavarian portrait painter at Bushey near London. He is responsible for the mural decoration of two council schools, one near Manchester and the other at Battersea. He is a member of the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts and has exhibited several times both at that Academy and at the Royal Academy in London. He is, however, not merely a "picture-painter." He is, besides, a skilled craftsman. His reply to the question as to the method by which he acquired the requisite skill in handicrafts, such as wood-carving stencilling, illuminating, metal work, was characteristic. "When I wanted anything," he said "I did it. That's how I picked up the rudiments of the handicrafts. My brother and I once made with our own hands almost all the household furniture we required and for days together I slept on the floor until I had made for myself a bedstead."

Begin with the School.

Asked as to the means by which public taste might be improved he said: "A general improvement in the living conditions and a greater amount of leisure would go a great way in improving the taste of the people. But perhaps the most effective way of bringing it about is to place the schools in the best surroundings possible. The children, that is the citizens of to-morrow, brought up in such surroundings will directly or indirectly learn to appreciate beauty in life and things. Beautiful school surroundings are certainly more important than sermons. People sometimes complain that most of the women who undergo a training in art do not follow it up as a profession. I do not attach much importance to this complaint. Those who make this complaint forget that women with such cultivated faculties influence the domestic atmosphere by their almost instinctive desire for the realisation of some artistic standard in the direction and arrangement of their homes."

"How would you make the museums more popular?"

"Museums must not be regarded as a place for a bewildering collection of innumerable interesting or instructive things. People should not go there with a feeling of merely learning something. Museums must be regarded in the nature more or less of social centres where people meet as in a social gathering experience real enjoyment and observe all sorts of beautiful objects and things, forms and life."

An Ideal Art Gallery.

"What is your idea of an ideal Art Gallery?"

"Before I proceed with description of the ideal, I should like to point out some defects which must be remedied immediately. In the first place exhibition of the work of local artists and craftsmen must secure greater attention and encouragement from those responsible for the management of art galleries in cities and towns. I do not, by any means, desire to prevent the exhibition of work by artists from other centres. It is essential as an educative influence. But I do insist that every town with an art gallery, should do its utmost to awaken dormant local talent. Secondly, I detest the slip-shod method in which art literature is disposed of at the galleries. The department for the distribution of art literature is more important than it is generally recognised and deserves greater attention. Nothing shows the artistic calibre of our Art Committees more than the utter lack of all perception of beauty in the get-up their catalogues—and this through no lack of funds. It would be infinitely better to sell half the pictures in most galleries than to see the miserable specimens of printing one sees under the heading of Art. Now about the ideal.

Its Purpose.

An art gallery is generally supposed to fulfil its purpose as a place of amusement or as an educative influence for the community. The present art galleries in most of our large towns fail in both the objects. As a place of amusement they are certainly dull and as an educative centre their scope is correspondingly narrow as to be practically useless to the average citizen. The value of an art gallery is not be estimated by its mileage of hanging space. The cities that have the greatest number of pictures are not necessarily the most beautiful. I believe that the real object of an art gallery should be to stimulate the desire to fight for the achievement of higher standards in the community and thus to cultivate the love of the beautiful in life. For the complete fulfilment of these aims it is necessary that an art gallery should be so arranged as to include all sorts and forms of decorative arts and crafts. These should be brought together, not in the manner of a tedious museum, but as component parts of a living organism at once inspiring and suggestive. Above all, we must not forget the intimate connection between decorative arts and social life of the people. If the community is to be taught to appreciate beauty in life the art gallery must no only be an art centre but a social centre as well. If we want to make the art gallery a living whole we must give up the orthodox notion of regarding it as place for the collection of artistic curios. We must remember that *every* room is to be put to definite use. If we rember that we shall not only bring order out of chaos but we shall also be enabled to give freedom to the de-

(Continued on page 10.)

REVISED BUDGET FIGURES.

SUPER-TAX AND INCOME-TAX AMENDMENT BILLS PASSED.

HINDU MARRIAGE BILL POSTPONED.

MONDAY'S IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 22.

The current session of the Imperial Legislative Council concluded to-day when the last meeting was held under the presidency of H. E. the Viceroy. There was fair attendance of visitors. Sir William Vincent laid a statement on the table showing the number of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians employed in the Government of India secretariats on salaries of not less than Rs. 25 per mensem.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

The Commander-in-Chief replying to Mr. Crum's question regarding the Indian Defence Force said:—Proposals regarding the future of the Indian Defence Force have been submitted to the Secretary of State and his instructions are awaited. Draft bills have been prepared in accordance with these proposals. In the case of the European branch of the Indian Defence Force the recommendations of the Government of India involve modifications which are considered essential as war time requirements in the matter of training and the terms of service must necessarily differ from those which apply to an auxiliary force in times of peace. In order to ascertain the nature of the requisite changes demanded by local conditions and the interests of commerce and industry, the Chambers of Commerce, Planters and Trades Associations and other representative bodies have been consulted freely with the result that a scheme has been evolved which it is believed will meet with general approval. As regards the Indian branch the possibility of future improvement and development are less certain. The Army in India Committee have had under consideration the question of an Indian territorial force and the draft bill relating to the Indian branch has been designed as a framework on which this portion of the Indian Defence Force could be built up into such a territorial force to be expanded on a voluntary basis to the extent warranted by progress in recruitment and military training.

COST OF SERVICES.

Mr. W. M. Haily replying to Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz's question regarding cost of various services prior to the recent increase sanctioned said the approximate cost per annum of the several service before the increases of pay recently sanctioned was as follows:—Indian Civil Service Rs. 25,00,000, Public Works Department, provincial and imperial Rs. 97,00,000, Indian Medical Service Rs. 48,00,000, Provincial Civil Service Rs. 115,00,000, Indian Police Service Rs. 58,00,000, provincial police service Rs. 12,00,000, Indian Educational Service Rs. 27,00,000, Provincial Educational Service Rs. 21,00,000, Indian Forest Service Rs. 24,00,000.

SAVARKAR BROTHERS.

Mr. Khaparde asked (a) is it a fact that Mr. Savarkar and his brother have not been given the benefit of the Royal Amnesty (b) Is it not a fact that Mr. Savarkar and his brother had once in 1915 and at another time in 1918 submitted petitions to Government stating that they would during the continuance of war serve the Empire by enlisting in the army, if released, and would after the passing of the Reforms Bill try to make the Act a success and would stand by law and order (c) If answers to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative will Government be pleased to state the circumstances by reason of which they were not released according to the terms of the amnesty. (d) Is it a fact that under the treatment in the Andamans these Savarkar brothers have been broken in health and reduced in weight (e) Do Government propose to direct the superintendent of the Andamans Jails to transfer the brothers to an Indian Jail for the benefit of their health.

Sir William Vincent replying said:—The answer to (a) is in the affirmative. (b) Two petitions were received from Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, one in 1914 and another in 1917 through the Superintendent Port Blair. In the former he offered his services to Government during the war in any capacity and prayed that a general amnesty be granted to all political prisoners. The second petition was confined to the latter proposal. No petitions on either of these subjects have been received from Ganesh Damodar. Savarkar nor have any been received from either of the brothers to the effect that if released they would help towards the successful application of the Reforms Act, (c) Because their release was not considered to be compatible with the public safety. Their cases however being re-examined (d) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was first attacked with dysentry in June 1917 and during the succeeding twelve months he had relapses from time to time. He has however been free from symptoms of the disease for the last five months though a certain amount of debility remains and he has lost weight. No representations have been received as regard the health of Ganesh. (e) The answer is in the negative.

MAULA MAHMOOD HASAN OF DEOBAND

Sir William Vincent replying to Mr. W. J. Patel's question regarding Maulana Mahmood Hasan of Deoband said:—(a) Maulana Mahmood Hasan was interned in Malta in January 1917 as a prisoner of war because he was guilty of assisting the King's enemies. His present age as far as can be ascertained is about 72 years. (b) He has recently been sent back from Malta and is now on his way to India. The question of extending the benefit of the amnesty to him is now under consideration.

IMPERIAL POLICE SERVICE.

Sir William Vincent replying to Mr. W. E. Crum's question regarding pay and allowances of the Imperial Police service said:—Government have just received memorials on the subject from certain officers. They were already aware from articles in the press that some dissatisfaction existed. This dissatisfaction seems to be based on a misunderstanding of the position. The rates of pay announced in the letter of 17th February, 1919, were rates fixed by the Secretary of State for India after consideration of the views of the Government of India and local Governments, as suitable for officers recruited in the United Kingdom. Up to that date the Secretary of State had not definitely accepted the principle that the pay of the Imperial Service should be fixed on an Indian basis and the additional amount required to obtain recruits of a suitable type from the United Kingdom should take the shape of overseas allowance. The local Government and the Police Committees convened by many of them to consider the question had however been asked to consider the principle of the expatriation or overseas allowance set forth in para 322 of the Joint Report and while in all cases the rates of pay recommended by them were the rates required to attract candidates recruited in the United Kingdom, in certain cases these amount were specially arrived at by the addition of expatriation allowance to rates fixed on an Indian basis. The rates announced in February followed the higher rates proposed by local Governments and therefore included the oversea allowance. The reference in the letter of 17th February, 1919, to the overseas allowance was merely intended to convey that if the principle of overseas allowance should be accepted for other Imperial Services, the rates fixed for the Indian Police on the Europaen basis above described would be readjusted so as to accord with that principle. In the circumstances the Government of India cannot admit that officers of the Indian Police have any legitimate grievance of this ground. This will of course not preclude local Government from considering on the merits the representations already received and any that may be received.

THE BUDGET.

After intelpellations Mr. Hailey presented the budget for 1920-21. He said:—I rise to present the budget of the Government of India for 1920-21. Certain changes have been made in the estimates presented to the Council on March 1st and shall briefly refer to the more important of those. The Financial Secretary's explanatory memorandum has also been revised in the light of our latest information. The final figures for the revised and budget estimates are embodied in the usual formal statements which are laid on the table. I will take first the revised figures for the current year. The net result of the changes made since March 1st is that the revised estimates for Imperial revenue in the current year now amounts to £96,05,000 and the expenditure to £106,124,000 giving a deficit of £10,074,000 as against the £14,368,000 estimated on March 1st. The reduction in the deficit is due almost entirely to the effect of the resolution passed by the Council on March the 9th regarding the special contribution towards the cost of the war.

As I explained in the appendix to my financial statement India will have to bear certain charges amounting in all to £1 million which, if the full contribution were paid, would have been taken against that. On the other hand the amount of the contribution still to be paid is as I explained to the Council when Mr. Patel's resolution was under discussion, reduced to figure of £800,000. Deducting from this, the provision of £547,000 previously included in the estimates for the contribution, the net liability falling on us amounts to £1,253,000. We shall of course not be liable to any payment on account of the extraordinary pensions of Indian troops and their British officers arising from the war, although as these pensions fall due they will be paid from Indian revenues. What we shall do therefore is to recover from His Majesty's Government a lump sum representing the capitalised value of these pensions and for the purpose of the present estimates, I am assuming that this recovery will be made in the current year, the amount involved being roughly £5 million. The net result, therefore, is that there is a bitterness in the revised estimates on this account of slightly above £4 million. As regards our ordinary revenues, the only item which I need mention is an improvement of 27 lakhs which occurs mainly in income-tax and super-tax collections in Bombay.

FIGURES RELATING TO COMING YEAR.

I now turn to the budget figures relating to the coming year. As regards these, we now anticipate an imperial revenue of £92,926,000 and an expenditure of £90,411,000 resulting in a surplus of £2,515,000 as against £2,004,000 anticipated by me on March 1st the difference being due partly to an increase in interest receipts in England of about 45 lakhs, owing to smaller withdrawals from the Paper Currency Reserve than previously anticipated, and partly to a rise in the Imperial share of land and excise revenue in certain provinces. I desire, however, to repeat and emphasise the warning which I gave in my speech introducing the financial statement regarding the reality of this surplus. The Council will remember that I pointed out the extraordinary difficulty in trying to frame a budget in view of the predominence in our revenue estimates of that indeterminate figure the gain by exchange. The portion of the total gains by exchange during the next year which we expected to take to revenue amounted to 6 crores, this amount being a residium left after creating the capital accounts of railways, irrigation and Delhi and after earmarking 12 crores to make up the deficiency in the Paper Currency Reserve. I think it must be clear to all hon. members who have followed our discussions that in view of the obscurity of the exchange position, the extent if any, to which our revenue account will be the residuary legatee in the matter of these gains, is highly uncertain. When the financial statement was framed, I took what I thought was a reasonable figure for the gross amount of the gains. The situation is so uncertain, that I am not prepared to substitute with any confidence a different figure. Nevertheless, I must emphasise the extreme precariousness of this surplus and must warn the Council that in the event of the gross gains being smaller than we had anticipated it may be turned into a deficit.

PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES.

As regards the provincial estimates, I need not trouble the Council with the small changes which have been made. The provincial drawings during the next year are expected to be about £300,000 more than previously anticipated due mainly to extra provisions inserted on account of further revisions of the pay of subordinate establishments in our ways and means estimates. We expect to end the year with a cash balance of £27 1/3 million in England and India together against £21⅓ million shown in the financial statement. The increase arises mainly from the recovery of about £1 million from the Home Government which I have already referred to. In the comtog year, we anticipate a combined closing balance of £16⅓ million as against the £18⅓ milion mentioned by me on March 1st. I propose to refer briefly to the changes which we have now made. In the first place, the probable state of our balances during the course of the year combined with the highly uncertain course of the sterling exchange points to the desirability of our strengthening our ways and means position by every possible method. We have decided, therefore, that it would be safer not to budget for the disbursement of 9 crores from the amount held in suspense to meet the deficiency in the paper currency reserve, but to apply this instead in reduction of our Treasury Bill outstandings the amount of which, as the Council knows is a matter for serious anxiety. Further, the improvement in our cash balances which I have mentioned, will enable us to devote a further sum of 9 crores towards the dischcarge of Treasury Bills making up a total of 18 crores or £12 million to be discharged during the year. I must again remind the Council that our large Treasury Bill outstanding really represent an overspending in previous years. Instead of making up our revenue deficit by additional taxation, these have been financed in the main by incurring floating debt. During the war we managed to keep our floating debt at a high figure but at any moment the time may come when a substantial portion of our Treasury Bills may run off without being replaced and save in so far as we can fund our floating debt in our loans, we must be prepared to reduce it from our cash balances. All this, I need hardly say, points to the need for caution. I know that hopes have been raised that with the conclusion of the war, India would be able to embark on schemes of development which are now overdue but whose initiation has been postponed by the enforced economy of the war. As the Council knows, we have allowed the provincial Governments to budget for deficits unprecedentedly large. This was partly because some amount of additional outlay could no longer be postponed, and partly because of the urgent need for wholesale revisions of pay of establishments from top to bottom in view of the greatly changed conditions in respect of the cost of living. These revisions of pay are, I think, the Council will agree obligatory, but as regards other expenditure I must once more repeat the warning I gave on March 1st, as to the need of economy and caution. The caution must be maintained until the public finances in respect of our large floating debt are in a sounder position and until our troubles in the North-West can be regarded as definitely over we shall ourselves watch the position carefully and if it deteriorates especially in connection with expenditure on the latter account, we shall probably find it necessary to curtail or defer some items of expenditure provided for in the financial statement. It is with this word of warning I now place the budget before the Council.

INCOME-TAX ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. Hailey moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Income-Tax Act, 1918 be taken into consideration. He pointed out two changes that have been made in the Bill, namely the slight modification of the definition of what is a registered firm. It had been pointed out that while new Section 14/A introduced by clause 5 of the Bill gave relief in the case of a person, who paid income-tax at a higher rate because his total income exceeded certain limit on the ground that he was worse off than the person whose total income was just below that limit, no relief was provided for the person who was liable to income-tax because his taxable income just reached Rs. 2,000. Government had, therefore made an addition to clause 5 in order to remove this defect.

The Bill as amended was then passed without discussion

SUPER-TAX ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. Hailey moved that the Select Committee's Report on the Bill to amend the Super-Tax Act be taken into consideration.

HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES.

Mr. Sarma moved an amendment to give relief in the case of Hindu undivided families by raising the minimum from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000. Since the introduction of the Super-Tax Bill in this session, there had been every controversy going on as to whether a Hindu undivided family should suffer unnecessarily by the application of this Act. In the Select Committee it was felt that some relief should be provided to a limited extent. It was essential the minimum should be raised to Rs. 75,000. Mr. Sarma further said it would not involve the Government in any very great financial loss. Rather, it would give relief to comparatively poor families without unduly helping larger Hindu families from escaping taxation.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis supported Mr. Sarma and said the relief asked for was a most equitable and reasonable one.

Mr. Hailey said that in Government's view there was no particular reason why an undivided family should be allowed deduction for such expenses as marriage which other people were not allowed to deduct from their income nor should it ever have been possible to purchase large amounts of gold and silver and enter them as part of ceremonial expenses. Then again the original privilege as conceded by the existing Act allowed reduction on any such sums of money as were finally allotted to any of the members. The Government consulted many persons on these questions and came to the conclusion that in the case of large output of Hindu undivided family, that family ceased to be really undivided. Therefore in principle and in practice these two reductions were in Government's opinion such as should not be repeated in the end. At the same time, the Government was anxious that they should not lose any tax which was accrueable to them and for that reason he was prepared to accept Mr. Sarma's amendment but not the amendments of Rai Bahadur Sitanath Ray entered in the Agenda, which aimed at entirely depriving the Government of their revenue.

MR. SITANATH RAY'S AMENDMENTS.

The Viceroy then asked Mr. Sitanath Ray if he would withdraw his amendments after having heard Mr. Hailey's remarks. Mr. Ray was not ready to do so, but enquired if the Finance Member would be prepared to accept his amendments in any shape.

Mr. Hailey said he did not agree to accept these amendments.

Mr. Ray then said that justice had not been done to the Hindu undivided families. They should be placed on the same footing as companies and not made to pay at a gradual rate up to three annas in the rupee when Companies would pay only at a flat rate of one anna in the rupee. He pointed out that the amount allotted to individual members of Hindu undivided families, did not escape taxation. He also referred to the fact that the Finance Department had issued a circular asking the tax-payers to defray their expenses from their Zemindary income. That was beyond the scope of the Act and extremely harsh and unreasonable. In case his first two amendments were rejected, he said he would urge the restoration of the exclusion claused of the former Act in the case of Hindu undivided families and unregistered firms.

The Viceroy said that as Mr. Ray had moved all his amendments together he would put them all together to vote.

MR. HAILEY'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Hailey, replying on behalf of the Government, said the two points raised by Mr. Sitanath Ray were firstly the restoration of the existing deductions of money from the income of a Hindu undivided family and secondly, that such family for the purposes of taxation be treated on equal footing with other Companies. As regards the first it would be quite unfair to continue it. Whatever concession the Government could possibly make, it had done so by accepting Mr. Sarma's amendment raising the minimum from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000. He feared the principle of one anna flat rate could not be applied to undivided Hindu families. There could be no comparison between such Hindu families and Companies. In the case of latter a shareholder of the Company would have to pay a tax on his individual income as well as the share super-tax paid by his Company as a whole. While in the case of the Hindu undivided families, there would be no such duplication. That was an essential difference which precluded the possibilities of putting Companies and Hindu undivided families on an equal footing. Concluding, Mr. Hailey said, "In my opinion by accepting Mr. Sarma's amendment we have given to the undivided Hindu families all concessions to which they are entitled. In fact, we are liable to be attacked in some quarters for having given so much. I don't think it would be justifiable on behalf of general tax payers that we should make any further concession to Hindu undivided families."

Mr. Chanda said that though he wanted to keep silent, the lawyer in him was making him speak. He spoke about the Hindu undivided families under the Daijabhaga Law and supported Mr. Ray's first amendment.

All the amendments were put to the Council and negatived and the Bill was passed

The Indian Army Act Bill (suspension of sentence) was also passed. The Paper Currency Bill evoked some discussion. Mr. Crum, supporting, hoped that the future policy of Government would help in settling down the market. Pandit Malaviya and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy opposed the Bill, which was passed.

Mr Hailey undertook to consider Mr. Crum's suggestion about the sale of Reverse Councils by tender.

HINDU INTERCASTE MARRIAGE BILL.

Mr. Patel then presented the Select Committee's report on the Hindu Intercaste Marriage Bill, which in effect was to defer its further consideration till the Reform Council came into existence.

The Viceroy, winding up the session, regretted that as a result of the Joint Committees' proposals, he would be deprived of personal touch with the Council except on formal occasions. He warmly acknowledged the spirit of goodwill and co-operation that existed throughout this session and hoped the same spirit would prevail and help Government in the spade work in connection with Reforms. In bidding goodbye, His Excellency appealed to the members to create an atmosphere of harmony before the advent of the Prince of Wales and consider His Royal Highness as representing His Majesty was above and aloof from all party differences and disputes. (Applause.)

The Council adjourned *Sine die*.

ART AND LIFE.

(Continued from page 9.)

ferent sections to perform their necessary functions. I should not be guided by any hard and fast rule of so-called "style" in the arraignment of the furniture of the rooms. Every piece of furniture must be chosen for its beauty and fitness for its surroundings, not only for its historic interest or rarity.

How its Should be fulfilled.

For instance, the entrance hall of the gallery should be spacious and open—a place for civic receptions or social gatherings, coloured marbles might be used by way of decoration to give it a cold classic atmosphere. As a rule, there should be not more than one good picture to a wall, very little furniture, two huge curtains and shallow steps to give dignity to custumes of honour and distinction. To one side of the entrance hall conspicuously situated should be a room devoted to the distribution of art literature, illustrated catalogues and photographic and similar reproductions. In this room could be shown, also, specimehs of manuscript and illuminated books, or it might be used as a reading room where the public without any restriction can have free access to all information about arts and crafts from books and journals on the subject. Beyond the entrance hall should be the main gallery or the hall of assembly, having still some classic dignity but, say, more Gregorian in character and furnished for all kinds of social functions and conversaziones. Here we might place a variety of pictures including preferably some large landscapes. This gallery would lead to other galleries devoted to music, dancing, and the drama—including our experimental or "Little Theatre." Each gallery or room furnished appropriately to its use. All the different local societies would be able to find congenial homes in one room or another and should be encouraged to do so. The Literary Club, for instance, might find an appropriate setting of panels hung with the portraits of the world's worthies by the great masters. "The Archeologists" might have old oak with pictures of the type of Wilson's "Landscape with Ruins" or "Cicero's Villa." The field Naturalists could have Etty's "Peacock" or the "Flower and the Leaf" by J. W. Norton and even the "Vegetarians" might find something congenial in art-green furniture and in pictures like La Thangue's "Gathering Plums" or Nollo's "Strawberries."

The Directing Point of View.

"What point of view should guide those directing art institutions?" "All Arts and Crafts should be taught from a decorative point of view. The chief point to be remembered is harmony. We must see that every thing is in its place, in proportion and in keeping with the spirits of its surroundings."

"What is the general attitude of the public towards art and craft?"

"It is, in the main, one of indifference. Most people regard them as unessential luxuries They do not, really choose when they buy. They passively accept what the shopkeeper has to offer by way of decoration."

What, according to you, is the real function of a School of Art?"

"The real function is to improve through the students the general taste of the community."

"What would be the position of arts and crafts in an ideal State?"

"They would cease to be professional or rather commercial. The best even now is not such. The best is always so because it is done for the love of the thing."

"What is the present tendency of Arts and Crafts in England."

"A great many craftsmen are at present employed in making War Memorials. They are generally of a very inferior standard. Some of the new tendencies imitate the method of modern journalism of big head-lines. It must, however, be admitted that as far as painting is concerned some of the modern works do show more vitality and a greater range of colour.

"Do you think it adviseable for the Indian craftsman to neglect his traditions of craftsmanship for the demand of the market-place?"

"The moment you think of export or of the demands of the market you are getting away from the true stand-point of the artist craftsman. Indians must follow their tradition of craftsmanship, design, instincts, and above all, individuality."

We finished our conversation with the inspection of several handicrafts. I wish the reverence with which he showed me an Indian carved metal-box could be made more general nearer home.

Manchester, Feb. 25.

MONRO'S DESPATCH.

"TIMES" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., March 23.

The "Times" says:—Sir C. Monro's despatch shows that despite occasional breakdowns the Army Headquarters in India, ran the Afghan campaign good deal better than was supposed. Sir C. Monro's unnecessary adoption of traditional reticent methods of Simla was responsible for the fact that more was heard in England of the defects than good work done. Sir C. Monro does not remove the impression that his attention was too closely concentrated on Khyber and that the Afghan threat to Kurram and Tochi lines was ignored or treated as of minor importance far too long.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ALL INVITED NATIONS JOIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 22.

PARIS.—The Secretary-General of the League of Nations announces that all the thirteen Nations invited to join the Covenant and Pact of the League have signified their adhesion, namely Argentina, Chile, Columbia, Paraguay, Persia, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Salvador, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN RUMANIA.

A CABINET CRISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 22.

A critical situation has arisen in Rumania. It is reported that Poni, who was acting Premier in the absence of the Prime Minister, Vaidavoevod, in London, has resigned and that the King has commissioned General Averescu to form a new Cabinet. Vaidavoevod is proceeding to Bukharest on March 16th. The crisis has given rise to apprehensions among Allied circles as Vaidavoevod co-operated harmoniously with the Allies, while the appointment of Averescu, it is feared, might indicate a reversion to the tactics of the former Governments.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

INDIA OFFICE SHARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 17.
Recd. 10 p.m., March, 22.

The Civil Service Estimates include for the first time 78,500 sterling in respect of the India Office.

FRONTIERS OF HUNGARY.

ITALY DEMANDS REVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 22.

"The Times" states that since his return to Rome, Signor Nitti has telegraphed to the Supreme Council insisting on the revision of the frontiers of Hungary, which the Council recently decided not to change, to which the Italian Foreign Minister assented.

NEW HUNGARIAN CAB'NET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 22.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Budapest states that a new Hungarian Cabinet has been formed with Semadam as Premier and Count Geleki as Foreign Minister.

NITTI CABINET REORGAINSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 9 a.m., March 22.

ROME.—The Nitti Cabinet has been reconstructed and nine members have been replaced. Signor Nitti remains Premier and interim Colonial Minister, while Signor Scialoja retains the Foreign Ministry.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL MATCH.

ENGLAND DEFEATED BY WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 7 p.m., Mar. 21.

In International Association Football, in a match at Highbury Wales beat England by two goals to one.

In the International Association Match at Highbury to-day, England showed an all-round superiority, but they could not finish. Their defeat was in a great part due to the splendid goal-keeping of Peers for Wales. Buchan scored for England after seven minutes' play and from a penalty Davies equalised. Richards rushed the defence, giving Wales the lead after thirty-five minutes' play. England often attacked in the second half, but Wales' defence held out.

At a public health conference held at Calcutta on Monday at Indian Association room, Lieutenant-Colonel Suresh Prasad Sarbadhicary presiding it was resolved to establish anti-malarial societies on co-operative basis in rural areas.

2ND KHILAFAT DAY.

RELATIVES OF ALI BROTHERS ARRESTED.

ACTION OF NAWAB OF RAMPUR.

OBSERVANCE OF HARTAL NOT ALLOWED.

A correspondent wires from Moradabad under date March 20:—

There has been no trouble either in Moradabad or in Raminur over the Khilafat question, but the action of the Nawab of Rampur imprisoning yesterday evening at 5 p.m. Mr. Irshad Ali and other relatives of the Ali brothers is not at all clear to the public as well as opening the shops by force throughout the night of the 18th and the whole day of 19th. The state being A Mahomedan one, the action taken has caused considerable public indignation.

IN SINDH.

ORDER ON A HINDU LEADER.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), March 20.

Complete hartal was observed by Hindus and Mahomedans at Karachi except some markets. In the evening at a meeting of 20,000 people Hindus and Mahomedans usual resolutions were passed.

Larkana also observed complete suspension of business.

Sukkur observed partial hartal. A notice under section 42 of the Police Act was served on Mr. Virumal, a leading Hindu worker of Sukkur on the 19th ordering him not to utter on or before 19th March any harangue in public inciting people to a Jehad or to utter any speech or exhibit any placard calculated to excite religious animosity, disturb the pubilc peace or provoke resistance to law. A notice issued by Mr. Baker Lawrence, the City Inspector was served on him at the same time ordering him to present himself before the Inspector immediately.

Mr. Virumal is chairman of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Provincial Conference. There is great public resentment at the insult.

AT HYDERABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), March 20.

Following the total and peaceful *hartal* throughout the whole day a huge public meeting of thousands was held at Holmsted Hall, Mr. Hassamal Kalachand, Pleader, presiding. Mr. Abduluabar proposed the following resolution:—

This meeting lodges its most emphatic protest against the anti-Islamic agitation recently revived by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and other public men of England the assertion made in England that the expulsion of the Turks from Europe will not produce unrest amongst the Muslims of India and while begging His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor to use his personal weight and influence in putting a stop to this crusading propaganda, reiterates its minimum demands made in the manifesto of 17th February adopted by the third All-India Khilafat Conference held at Bombay.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Choithram and supported by Sheikh Abdulmjid, editor, "Alamin" in a spirited speech and by Mr. Nurmohamed and Mr. Gopaldas Jhamatmal. The resolution was passed unanimously amidst cries of Allaho Akbar.

AT ALLAHABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 20.

The Khilafat Day observed in Allahabad with great fervour and the whole city wore a mourning cars, there being complete hartal throughout. Juma prayers were offered in important mosques, with special prayers for the preservation of the Khilafat and religious places. Towards the evening a huge meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans was held at Idgah with Khan Bahadur Maulana Sahab Wilayat Hassan in chair. Eloquent and appealing speeches with great self-restraint were made, both by Mahomedans and Hindus. The following resolutions were carried unanimously.

"This meeting most respectfully urges His Majesty's Government to bring about at an early date a settlement of Khilafat and Turkish questions, as also the question relating to the custody of the Holy Places of Islam in accordance with the pledges given by His Majesty's Minister and the unanimous demand of His Majesty's Moslem subjects."

"(2) This meeting views with deep concern the anti-Turkish agitation which has been started in England and elsewhere."

AT JHANSI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHANSI, March 20.

The Khilafat Day passed off peacefully. Shopkeepers in the city observed complete hartal. In the evening a crowded meeting of Mahomedans and Hindus was held in Munnalals Dharamsala, Maulvi Khadim Ali presiding. Resolutions were passed expressing grief at threatened expulsion of Turks from Constantinople and abhorrence at the agitation started in England by Christian Clergymen against Turkey. Among the speakers at the meeting were three well known Hindu gentlemen of the town. At an informal conference of Hindu and Musalman leaders of the town a few days before the Khilafat Day, the Hindus agreed to join the Hartal, and the Khilafat meeting on condition that the Musalmans should not pass resolutions on the lines of those passed at recent meeting of Calcutta Khilafat Committee as these were considered to be too intemperate.

AT AMRITSAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, March 19.

Amritsar observed complete *hartal* to-day in connection with Khilafat. There was cessation of business by Muslems and non-Moslems. In all parts of the town there was perfect peace and order. In the Jumma Musjid thousands assembled after afternoon prayers, Dr. Kitchlew presiding. A resolution moved by Maulana Daood and seconded by Maulana Ataullah was carried unanimously.

AT BENARES.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, March 20.

The Khilafat day was observed here with complete success. *Hartal* was observed both by Hindus and Mahomedans. In mosques prayers were offered for the Sultan of Turkey. In the afternoon a huge meeting was held where a resolution to send a final message re. Turkey to His Majesty was passed.

AT BULDANA.

BULDANA, March 20.

A correspondent wires that the Hindus and Mahomedans of Deulghat Buldana observed the Khilafat day.

AT BULSAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

BULSAR, March 20.

The Khilafat Day passed off peacefully, Muslims and Hindus alike praying in their mosques and temples. All the shops, including mutton and fish markets, were totally closed.

At 5 p.m., a mass meeting was held in Dharamshala, Mr. Husseinbhai Haji Halimbhai presiding, where the following resolution was passed unanimously and wired to his Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi:—

"A mass meeting of the people of Bulsar respectfully requests your Excellency to represent our last feelings to His Majesty the King-Emperor that the British Government should adhere to the declaration made by His Majesty's Government during the war to protect the independence of big and small states and to keep aloof from annexation; and also request that the Government should observe the pledge given to the Muslims of India for protecting the Holy Places of Islam and preserving the spiritual and temporal power of the Sultan of Turkey."

AT RANGOON.

(From our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, March 20.

The Khilafat meeting, last evening, was a great success. Mr. T. O. Mohamad Ali, Barrister, presided and the usual resolutions were passed.

There was complete *hartal* in the city. All business was at a stand-still.

Dr. P. J. Mehta, Messrs. M. K. Kathermohideen Madangit, S. P. S. Mani Iyer, Anzamam and Rahman, barristers, who have been served with prohibitory orders, attended the meeting.

OTHER PLACES.

Messages have been received by the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay of the observance of the Khilafat day at Hyderabad (Deccan), Peshawar, Quilon, Taluq, Kathor, Ebah, Rangoon, Bangalore, Panruti, Bantva, Matura, Allepey, Vizianagram, Cannanore, Phulpur, Sirar, Sitakunda, Mandura, Calicut, Vascodegama, Karach, Murshidabad, Tellicherry, Lahore, Yeotmal, Karachi, Amraoti, Dahanu, Mangrol.

The second Khilafat Day was observed at Borebunder, Burdwan, Cocanda, Wun, Agra, Wardha, Quilon, Paniput, Jhalakati, Kumbhakonam, Tangsil, Karanja, Akola, Uran, Hyderabad Deccan, Aurangabad, Bhuwandi, Bassein, Balapur and many other places in India.

We regret on account of pressure on our space we cannot publish detailed accounts of the observation of the Day.

TWO OVERFLOW MEETINGS IN MADRAS.

A SOLEMN APPEAL TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS Mar. 20.

The Khilafat day was observed in Madras yesterday, Indian shops being closed throughout the city as a rule. Prayers for the safety of the Khalifa were offered in all the mosques in the city and a crowded public meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans was held on the beach. The attendance was so large that two overflow meetings had to be held. The following resolutions were passed, having been moved by the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan and duly seconded and supported by speeches in English, Tamil and Hindi.

"The Hindu and Moslem citizens of Madras assembled in tens of thousands on the second Khilafat day appeal to the Peace Conference through the British Government which is playing a most predominant part in its counsels, with all the earnestness and religious fervour to conclude peace with Turkey on the terms that will fully ensure the integrity of Turkey and the suzerainity of the Sultan Khalifa over the federated autonomous muslim states of Arabia, Syria including Palestine and Mesopotamia. No other settlement will in the opinion of the meeting preserve that amount of prestige, power and independence for the Khilafat which is according to the religion of Islam absolutely essential, for the universally revered guardian and custodian of Holy Places and will not, therefore, satisfy the Mussalmans of India and of the world."

"This meeting earnestly begs the Peace Conference not to allow shortsighted racial religious prejudices of the Allied nations to influence its decision and no unfair advantage should be taken of the defeat of Turkey brought about mainly by the Indian arms to secure ends which hundred years of crusade and 500 years of warfare with Turkey failed to achieve for Christianity and Europe. Any decision of the Peace Conference that betrays the trust and confidence of the Eastern nations in the bonafide and high aims of the Allies would bring about an unprecedented upheavel throughout Asia and Africa and would jeopardise the peace of the world, generally, and the external and internal peace of India and would strain the patience and loyalty of the Indian Mussalmans especially in its present most critical moment."

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

"This meeting considers the delay in Turkish settlement is mainly responsible for the outburst of racial disturbance in Turkey leading among other untoward consequences to internecine troubles and while condemning the massacre of Armenians and Christians and demanding an impartial and independent inquiry into them, this meeting strongly urges that these unfortunate happenings should not be allowed to cloud the real issues and prejudice the case of Turkey which is the case of the whole Islam in which non-Muslim Oriental races, actuated by fraternal and self-preserving instincts, are equally and alarmingly interested."

Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar seconded the resolutions.

HARTAL AND GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Another resolution expressing resentment at the order issued by the Government of Madras forbidding Government servants participating in the *hartal* and stigmatising it as a disloyal movement. A number of prominent Moslem and non-Moslem leaders were present.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE AT MEERUT.

(From a Correspondent.)

MEERUT, March 22.

The first sitting of the Provincial Khilafat Conference was held yesterday afternoon in Nauchandi. There was a large and distinguished Hindu-Mahomedan gathering. Numerous delegates from all parts of India attended. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Bomanji, Pandit Shanti Swarup, Maulana Abdul Majid, Mr. Zaboor Ali. Letters and telegrams of sympathy from Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Amakhan, Swami Shradhanand, Mr. Nabiullah and others were read.

Messrs. Tilak, Gandhi, Shaukat Ali, Kidwai, Moulana Azeed are expected to-day.

BURHANPUR CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BURHANPUR, March 18.

The second sitting of the Burhanpur Khilafat Conference was held in the pandal of the District Conference and the following among the resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That in view of the fact that His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey is the recognized spiritual head of the Islamic world this conference places on record its sentiments of unshakeable devotion and loyalty to the person of His Majesty and resolves that the humble tribute of its homage be telegraphically conveyed to him through proper channels.

The conference calls upon the British ministers and the representatives of the Peace Conference at Paris to fulfil the following bonds in view of the pledges given to the Musalmans of India during the war, (a) Jaziratularab must remain absolutely free from non-Muslim interference and control, (b) the Holy Places of Islam must remain under the direct management of the Khalifa, (c) the integrity of the Ottoman Empire must remain as it was before the war.

This Conference repudiates the entirely false view held by certain responsible British circles that the present harsh treatment meted out to the Turkish people can in no way exacerbate the feelings of Muslims in India and places on record its settled conviction that the only course left open to the Musalmans is to adhere to the decision of the Calcutta Khilafat Conference to observe a universal strike on the 19th of March and with the support of their Hindu brethren to make it a complete success.

This Conference reposes its implicit confidence in the Khilafat Deputation now in England.

This Conference is of opinion that the anti-Khilafat attitude which is alleged to have been taken up by certain government officers of the Central Provinces administration is in direct contravention of the time honored policy of religious non-interference pursued by the Government of India, and this Conference requests the Chief Commissioner of these provinces to take serious notice of the unwise conduct of his officers which is calculated to wound Muslim feelings.

This Conference further expresses its deep sympathy with the Musalmans of Sindh in their forced struggle against the anti-Khilafat activities of a number of Government officials and trusts that the broad minded statesman like Sir George Lloyd will redress the legitimate grievances of the said Muslims and will thereby neutralize the general impression that the Government itself desire to suppress the Khilafat movement. This Conference cordially thanks its Hindu brethren for showing practicable sympathy for the Muslim cause by completely identifying themselves with the Musalmans in the Khilafat question.

This Conference is of opinion that in order to make the Khilafat a popular and recognised movement it is absolutely necessary that every town and hamlet should have a Khilafat Committee so that the issues involved in this burning question of the day might be brought home to each and every individual throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The continued and prolonged interment of the holy Indian saint Moulavi Mahmaidul Hasan is the cause of intense anxiety to the Muslims of India and this Conference appeals to the Imperial Government of the holy Indian Saint Moulana to grant him complete freedom in view of His Imperial Majesty's gracious proclamation.

GAGGING OF BURMA LEADERS

BOMBAY MOSLEMS' PROTEST.

At the mass meeting held on last Friday at the Mastan Shah Tank, Bombay, Mr. Faiz B. Tayabji, Bar.-at-Law, moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting strongly protests against the orders of the Government of Burma, prohibiting certain persons from taking any part in Khilafat meetings. Such orders are in violation of the repeated pledges given by Her Majesty Queen Victoria and her successors, safeguarding freedom and liberty in religion, upon which the very foundation of the British rule in India rests."

Messrs. Rafiuddin Ahmed, Pandit Neki Ram Sharma, Mavji Govindji Seth, Nanik Ram D. Upadhia, Vithaldass Jairajani and M. K. Anklesharia supported the resolution, which was unanimously passed.

Mr. Ahmed Siddiq Khatri then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting offers its heartfelt thanks to Mr. Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani, President of the meeting, for his valuable services rendered to the sacred cause of Islam, and sympathizing with him for the loss he had recently sustained owing to the fire accident, prays to the Almighty God to make up his loss and to enable him to further render appreciable services to the just and the righteous cause."

The resolution was unanimously supported and passed.

After prayers to the Almighty the proceedings came to an end.

PRESS ACT IN BOMBAY.

DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

"The Indian Social Reformer" writes:—In reply to a question in the Legislative Council, the Government of Bombay gave a list of printing presses and newspapers whose securities are to be returned. Thirty-four presses and five newspapers obtain this relief out of forty-six presses and eight newspapers from which securities have been taken. Twelve presses and three newspapers are denied relief. Among these latter are the "Bombay Chronicle" Press and the "Gujarati", the "Mahratta" and the "Kesari" newspapers. The attitude of Government to the Press will be interpreted by the public more with reference to the cases where relief has been withheld than from those where relief has been given. The four newspapers named above have, perhaps, been more uncompromising critics of Government than others, and the inclusion of them in the relieved list, would have been a striking testimony to Government's confidence that they have nothing to fear from the most uncompromising criticism. These remarks apply also to the refusal to remove the restriction on Mr. Horniman's return to this country. A great Govenment fighting shy of the presence of an individual! His Excellency the Governor gave some wise advice to mill-owners recently exhorting them so to consolidate their relations with their work-people that agitators' incitements may leave them unmoved. We venture to think that Government might do the same with the people whose affairs they administer. Perhaps, it is as well that these presses and papers are kept under security, as a reminder that there is the Press Act still on the statute-book. No newspaper in the country is free so long as a single press or paper can be penalised by the Executive Government using the machinery of the Press Act. If the Indian Press and Indian publicists, aye, and Indian Governments do not feel the chain when it works a brother's pain, they are themselves unworthy to enjoy freedom.

FREE OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

At a meeting of the supporters of the Free Ophthalmic Hospital held on Sunday the 21st instant at 8-30 a.m., at the Hospital premises following business was done:—

(1) A provisional Committee of 25 persons consisting of Sheth Mathurdas Vasangi, Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee, Gulabchand Devchan Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee, Gulabchand Devchand Javeri, Hon. Sheriff Deveji Khanji, Mr. Merwanji Dosabhoy Chamasbagwalla, Sheth Hansraj Pragji Thakersi, Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji, Velji Lakhamsi Nappu, Dr. G. B. Parabhar, Mr. Umar Sobhani, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. S. R. Shirgomkar, Sheth Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. Bhadkamkar, Seth Mulji Haridas, Dr. (Miss) Nagutai Josni, and others was formed with Seth Mathuradas Vassangi as the Chairman, Dr. D. D. Sathye and J. H. Mazumdar Barrister as the Secretaries and Messrs. Tairsee and Nerurkar as Treasurers.

(2) A small sub-committee consisting of Drs. Nerurkar and Bhadkamkar and Seth Laxmidas R. Tairsee is appointed to draw up the constitution rules and regulations of the Hospital. The secretaries beg to announce a further donation of Rs. 251 from the Gandharve Natak Mandali. All donations may be sent to the Honorary treasurers Messrs. Tairsee and Nerurkar at 70 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

MEMORIAL TO O'DWYER.

"STOP AT LEAST FOR SHAME".

PUNDIT NEKIRAM'S APPEAL TO PUNJABEES.

Pundit Neki Ram Sharma has issued the following appeal to his Punjabee brethren:—

It has been the greatest misfortune of the Punjab that an attempt is being made to raise a memorial in honour of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. The Committee formed for the purpose includes official as well as non-official members. The presence of Government officials on the Committee is an indication of the fact that the tyrannical policy of Sir Michael is likely to be extolled and perpetuated. It is a pity that Indians should have associated themselves with such a despicable movement of adding insult to the great injury inflicted on that helpless province. None should have sympathy with those of our own countrymen who are always fond of kissing the feet that kick them. With feelings of the deepest affliction and having been born in that very province, I make myself bold to say that the Punjab can never brook the burden of a memorial of Sir Michael D'Dwyer. The Committee had better first reflect on the havoc and the cold blooded slaughter of thousands of innocent children of the soil rather than add such a feather of infamy to Sir Michael's crest. I appeal to the good sense of my countrymen to desist from this insulting project. I believe that even paying a single pie towards this object would be wounding and afflicting the departed souls of our dead brethren. I know that some of my Punjab brethren are afraid of refusing to subscribe to the fund thus set on foot by over-zealous and interested people. I have had full experience of it in my district of Rohtak. I cannot but trust that my Punjab brethren will despise to be coerced into subscribing to this despicable object. The public of Bombay asserted their sense of self-respect by their strong opposition to the Lord Willingdon memorial. Will my Punjab brethren destroy for ever their sense of self-respect by helping to raise a memorial to Sir Michael O'Dwyer? I hope that my Punjab brethren will scornfully refuse to participate in any such movement and if necessary they will rise to the occasion and patiently bear all future sufferings due to any official displeasure aroused by such attitude. Happiness is to be attained only after going through the trials of suffering. It behoves the members of the Committee to abstain from such an undesirable object. Sir Michael O'Dwyer has already raised his memorial himself by his unenviable administration of the Punjab and the Jallianwala Bagh is a lasting testimony thereof. What more would the Committee have?

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

A party of Social Workers consisting of Messrs. G. N. Sahasrabhudhe, S. R. Bhise, A. V. Chitre, and V. M. Patwardhan made a tour in the Kolaba District with the intention of enlightening public opinion in the moffussil on the subject of the co-operative movement which is the premier social movement of to-day. Four public lectures were arranged, two at Mahad, one at Polapur and one at Gondala. An exhibition of pictures on the curtain being quite a novelty to the people the lectures attracted a good audience everytime. The slides exhibited were specially suited to interest and educated villagers and backward class people.

The last mentioned place, being a small village, the audience, which numbered 200, exclusively consisted of peasants. They seemed to be so much impressed with the lecture, that a regular discussion followed in which many took part. They asked several questions regarding the difficulties, which would stand in their way if they tried to co-operate, and when those were answered to their satisfaction they showed their willingness to form themselves into a Co-operative Stores Society. Some educated gentlemen at Mahad have undertaken to guide these men in their efforts and it is hoped that a Village Stores Society will soon make a small beginning by a wholesale purchase of ghongadie (a rough woolen garment worn by the peasant to protect himself from the sun and the rain) and chapals (Peasants shoes.)

(Continued from column 6.)

as ignorance endures, it will have its parasites and exploiters. That is inevitable. But they will no longer be in the mode. Mere demagogueury, with all its malice, deceit, insolence and uncharitableness, has to be relegated to its proper place—the gutter. Construction, production, creativeness, helpful social service; true citizenship, in short, will be our tests and touchstones in the future.

"Go West young man" was the American publicist's advice to his juniors, when all Western America cried out to be peopled and made fruitful. And the sense and spirit of the same counsel holds good for us all in India to-day, and most emphatically for our young people; for what did the "Go West!" mean? It meant: Go out into the open and produce, create, make good! Cause two blades of grass to sprout where one has grown till now; an ear of corn where till now only weeds grew. Go out and make your country a better, richer, more fruitful heritage for its sons and daughters. Go out and produce. Make your own fortune and help your fellow citizens. Go out and work for social betterment. The greater the personal prosperity you win for yourself, the greater your power for social service; and see you don't neglect it.

And what better or more practical counsel could Young India have to-day? Go out, young man, and young woman. Let the past be past. Yours is the new age. The future is yours to make splendid. The era of mere talk has given place to the era of constructive work. Help your fellows; help yourself. Spread knowledge, and build, build, build. In the building, all good things shall come to you for the leaders of to-morrow are to be all builders, makers, creators—and none of them mere talkers.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

THE LEADERS OF TO-MORROW.

GO WEST, YOUNG MAN!

BY AN ONLOOKER.

Life in the wonderful city of Bombay has marched past the spectator to a very brisk measure, during the month of March. Talk of tropical langour, eastern ease and sun-dried bureaucrats is easy enough, but the plain fact is that the onlooker at life in London, Paris and New York may easily find himself with fewer engagements and more leisure than Bombay has recently furnished. And it should be a source of real satisfaction and stimulation to all responsible citizens to note that a very appreciable proportion of the city's many activities this month have been seriously patriotic, unselfish and public-spirited in motive and origin.

The old Texts.

If I were a religious leader, instead of a mere onlooker, an authority in Social Service, Servants of India, Chidren's Welfare, or Municipal circles, instead of an idle scribbler, I think I would preach, in season and out of season, on the force of example. Truth to tell the simple old texts are still the best, and by far the most serviceable and inspiring. These Press and the politicians give us new nostrums at breakfast almost daily, and we are led to understand that the topic of the day is the one and only thing that really matters. But I submit that we still have more to learn, and more to teach, and more to gain, and more to give in and from the old and tried truths—and, by the same token, more to lose from their neglect—than ninety-nine out of every hundred of the almost hysterically advertised "questions of the hour" can furnish.

One is convinced, for instance that the force of example, and the superiority of example over precept—favourite themes with our ancestors—have not been appreciated at their full worth in busy Bombay; or, for that matter, in most other great capitals of the British Empire. Yet they rarely have been more clearly in evidence, or more weighty in significance. I venture to suggest that, much as they may have accomplished in the direct ways they knew of, the industrial social servers of Bombay may well have accomplished even more in the indirect ways which many of them have not considered—that their labours, I suggest, have been, like the quality of mercy, twice blessed.

Actions and Reactions.

It will hardly be disputed that ostentatious and extravagant self-indulgence in any one section of a community has invariably tended to forment discontent, unrest, and, often, disorder and worse things, in other sections of the same community. The thing is inevitable, I submit that the laterally never negligible, automatic, and a part of human nature responsibility, a product of their selfishness, which the indulgent very generally choose to overlook. It is there, all the same, and will be while the world endures; and the selfishly, recklessly extravagant would do well to remember that the intolerant puritanical reactions which throughout history have been periodically produced by their extremism, are apt to give exceeding short shrift to the self-indulgent, to strip them rather bare, and to make life for them a very uncomfortable business. And deservedly so, self-indulgence, never admirable, becomes unparadonably offensive, when it is recklessly flaunted in the faces of the community. It hardly should need adding that the normal, pleasure-seeking forms of extravagance are not the only kinds that bring dangerous reactions in their train. The gross and dishonest kind of extravagance which we call profiteering, by its very grossness, is singularly prolific of resentment, anger and bitterness; and nobody is more responsible for unrest, and for danger to the commonwealth than your conscienceless profiteer, who deserves the pillory if ever mortal did.

The shield's other side.

But whilst the force of bad example goes generally be more apparent, if not actually greater, than the uplift in the other direction for which good example is responsible, I submit that the latter is literally never negligeable; not even in the meanest slum, not in a convict prison, not in a thieves' kitchen. In the average community it is a factor of immense importance; and here in Bombay this season's efforts of the genuinely unselfish, public spirited kind have, I am convinced, accomplished very much for us, quite apart from the immediate and considered aims of the responsible promoters and workers. By the clean, uplifting force of good example, they have steadied, stimulated and sobered a great populace, and helped mightily toward sustaining balance, sanity and good will for all of us.

And here even the youngest and least knowledgeable of cynics may hesitate before he proffers a cheap gibe. His betters are acutely aware that we have far to go, and that we could well do with a deal more of balance and good-will. The point is that we might have suffered and suffered greatly this season had there been less of sanity and good-will among us; and that, for the understanding all the signs have gone to show that there might have been, and almost surely would have been less, but for the very influences one has now in mind: the healing, tonic force of example which has come to us from all the work of an unselfish, public-spirited, social service character which has been carried out in Bombay this season.

The New Era.

Here, beyond all shadow of doubt, is the field for the coming man; the line of effort and action for the young people with brains who are to lead, and to win the respect and support of the community in the days to come. The old, stupid tub-thumping methods of achieving prominence and leadership are moribund. That they will linger among us, like other crudities, errors, superstitions, and vulgarities, no sane mortal doubts. So long

(Continued in Column 8.)

COUNCIL HALL ON OVAL

IDEA GIVEN UP?

CORPORATION PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir yesterday, when after some further discussion, the Committee's report regarding the question of taking steps to meet the growing liabilities of the Corporation was adopted. In answer to an enquiry from members as to the exact time on Thursday when the proposition protesting against the building of the Council Hall on the Oval would be taken up, the President said there would, perhaps be no necessity of discussing that proposition as, he had heard, Government had given up the idea of building the Council Hall on the Oval site.

The Corporation resumed the adjourned discussion on the Committee's report regarding the question of taking steps to meet the growing liabilities of the Corporation.

At the previous meeting, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta had moved that the report be approved and adopted, and the President be requested to move Government to undertake legislation at an early date to amend the Municipal Act so as to raise the maximum limit of the General Tax from 2 per cent to 17 per cent.

To this, an amendment, had been moved by Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman, seconded by Mr. J. B. Petit, recording the Committee's report.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Another amendment, which was moved by Dr. D. B. P. Master and seconded by Mr. B. N. Motiwala, proposed the postponements of the Committee's report, pending receipt of the Commissioner's report asked for under Corporation Resolution No. 460, dated the 10th April, 1919, regarding fresh ways and means by which the existing Municipal revenue might be increased in order to meet the steadily growing expenditure on education, medical relief, sanitation, etc.

Mr. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner, said he wished to draw the Corporation's attention to the fact that it was clearly set forth in the Committee's report that they were not suggesting any increase in taxation. He agreed in principle with the member who said that they should not hand over their trust to their successors unduly burdened, but at the same time it was proper that they should hand over their trust in a thorough, working condition and that their machinery should be capable of expansion. They should see the necessity and provide means of expansion in the most important item of all, namely in the direction of finance. He had the most lively faith in the expansion of their normal revenue, and he trusted it would not be necessary to increase any of their taxes, although he had found certain financial difficulties of late, and he hoped an increase in the general tax would not be necessary during the currency of the present Corporation or when it handed over its trust to its successor. But it was vitally necessary that an expansion of their credit should be allowed, and this proposed increase of the maximum limit of the general tax from 12 per cent. to 17 per cent. was merely suggested with the object of expanding their credit. There was no probability, nor even a possibility for some years to come that they would require to increase the general tax beyond the 12 per cent., but there was a distinct possibility that they would have to increase their borrowing powers. They would have to find a couple of crores for their water supply and the same amount for their drainage. He wanted them to look to their successors. It was said they would be able to take up the question of moving Government, but alterations were not affected without delay, and a delay of two years or so was liable to take place, as it had been their experience in the past, and might seriously prejudice the development of the city. Trouble would arise when they asked for credit to finance their schemes, and they would be taking a very wise precaution in asking Government to raise the maximum limit of the general tax to 17 per cent. Government would thus realise that the Corporation were in earnest and doing their best to be prepared to meet their liabilities as they should, and it would be a great argument for them if it became necessary to ask additional assistance from Government in the financial direction.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said what the Committee recommended was merely this that they should be empowered to raise the tax when necessary. He was in favour of adopting the Committee's report.

NEED FOR INCREASING BORROWING POWERS.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said their expenditure was bound to increase in future with the rapid and growing increase of the population, and they would have to increase their borrowing powers.

The two amendments were defeated, and the original proposition was carried.

EXPANSION OF CITY LIMITS.

The Corporation considered the first report of the Committee appointed by Corporation resolutin No. 3030, dated the 14th July 1919, regarding the question of including additional areas into the limits of the city of Bombay.

The Committee, in the course of their report, stated :—

"It will be remembered that the Corporation in their Resolution No. 429, dated the 15th April 1918, requested the Commissioner to report on the advisability of adding more areas to the limits of the City. As the question was one of some difficulty he, with the consent of the Corporation, arranged with Government that Mr. G. H. Cowan, then Salsette Development Officer, should assist him in investigating the question. The report made by Mr. Cowan, in consultation with the Commissioner, accompanies the Commissioner's letter under reference. In his report Mr. Cowan recommends that the area bounded by purple line on the plan received with his report, comprising the whole of the Kurla Municipal area and practically the whole of the Ghatkopar Municipal area, about 7 square miles in all, should be included in the Bombay City. The Commissioner is in complete agreement with this recommendation. The Committee have gone carefully into the details given in Mr. Cowan's report and have inspected the localities in question and after full consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, they are of opinion that it is desirable to extend the limits of the City so as to include the area referred to above."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the report be approved and adopted, and a copy of it be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action. Mr. Mehta said the complaint, made by Government and some members of the public that the congested state of the city was due to the apathy of the Municipality, was in no way justified. If anybody was responsible for the state of affairs, he thought, it was the Government. Several years ago, the Development Committee recommended the immediate electrification of the two railways, and yet nothing had been done. If the Government had discharged their duty in this respect, they should not have been in the sorry plight in which they were now.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy seconded the proposition.

Dr. M. C. Javle said there was enough space in the city itself for housing purposes. A lot had been said here and elsewhere on the question of expansion northward, but he asked what Government had done to help that movement. One of the greatest obstacles to this northward expansion was the horrible way in which the local service of both the railways was run. Then there was the building fine, want of water and other things which had checked this expansion. He would prefer the land on the west side of the B. B. and C. I. Railway wetwean Bandra and Andheri for residential purposes to Ghat Kopar and Kurla. He moved as an amendment that that the report be recorded.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

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A FATAL ACCIDENT.

DELAY IN TAKING VICTIM TO HOSPITAL

On Saturday last, at 3-30 p.m. Shunker Jankoo, a Hindu, aged about thirty years was standing on the footboard of a local train of the G. I. P. Railway. He got on the footboard at the Byculla Station and was coming to Victoria Terminus. Near the Byculla Bridge where the line curves he suddenly fell down and the train went on. So the people who saw him falling picked him up and removed him to the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary But the Doctor in charge of the Infirmary was out at the time and the compounder instructed some coolies to remove him to the J. J. Hospital where he was admitted at 6 p.m., and died after 45 minutes of his admission.

An inquest was held yesterday, regarding the cause of his death by Mr. A. E. King Deputy Coroner and a Common jury who recorded that the death was caused by an accidental fall whilst the deceased was travelling on the foot-board of a carriage of a local train and added that passengers should not be allowed to travel on the foot-board of passanger trains and that in the present case a delay of more than two hours appeared to have occurred before the injured man was taken to the J J. Hospital which was within fifteen minutes' walk from the place of occurrence.

LATE MR. RAJAH.

We deeply regret to announce the premature death of Mr. Rajah, a member on the Editorial staff of the "Times of India." Mr. Rajah had worked for some time as an assistant Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle." His lamentable sudden death will no doubt take by surprise all who knew him. Mr. Reja after finishing his daily work on Sunday went to his residence in the evening and the next morning the news of his deplorable death was sent to his office colleagues. Our sincere consolation to his beriaved survivors.

NEW YORK, March 15.

New York tone report:—Declined early owing to weak cables, selling by houses with Neworleans connections, German situation, favourable weather reports and to liquidation, and advanced later on talk of a corner, improvement in Wall Street conditions and spot houses buying.

LONDON, March 15.

Goatskin sale opened to-day with a demand but quiet. 631,000 offered.
Madras Prime 24d. to 30d. lower.
Madras Medium 30d to 36d. lower.
Madras Ordinary 36d. to 86d. lower.

STRIKERS WAIT ON SIR DORAB.

WORK RESUMED ON ASSURANCE OF CONCESSIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, March 20.

At 10 a.m. Mr. S. N. Halder, Babu Nirmalch Chatterjee, Teja Singh Damllal Sadhoo Singh and S. N. Bagchi as representatives of the strikers waited upon Sir Dorab Tata, Sir David Sassoon, Mr. Bilimoria and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas. Mr. Heycock, Commissioner, Mr. Scott, Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Tutwiller, General Manager were also present.

SIR DORAB ADDRESSES DEPUTATION.

Sir Dorab Tata, Chairman of the Board of Directors, first addressed the representatives of the strikers and expressed his intense frief for the present situation. He narrated, in brief, the history of the Iron Steel Works and said that it was to show to the world that Indians have the practical brain to run big industrial concerns that he started the Tata Works. He impressed upon the deputation, that he had the welfare of the workmen always in his heart and would look after them with paternal care. Sir Dorab pointed out that the ruin of the Iron and Steel Works would give a terrible set-back to Indian industry and that there were many English firms eagerly looking forward to the collapse of this Indian concern. He said that if India would come to the forefront among the great industrial nations of the world, he would not mind if all the high offices were monopolised by the Europeans in this country. He laid emphasis on the provision of training apprentices in the Works, the ultimate object of which was to replace the present European and American hands with Indians. He therefore, appealed to the workmen to go back to the Works at 6 a.m. to-morrow, and undertook to announce the decision of the Directors at 9 a.m. He asked them to repose confidence in him, and assured them that they would have no occasion to be sorry, as the decision would be beneficial to them. Messrs. Halder and Chatterjee asked the representatives of the strikers to respond to Sir Dorab's appeal and to resume work. They said that they were quite willing to go back to work as they have got the word of Sir Dorab Tata, the Chairman of the Board of Directors whom they look upon as their father. Messrs. Halder and Chatterjee then requested Sir Dorab to see that none of the strikers or strike leaders were punished or discharged on abbount of having joined, or having taken a prominent part in the strike. Sir Dorab gave the promise adding that no retaliatory or vindicative measure would be taken at the request of the representatives of the strikers and also announced that he would address a mass meeting of the strikers at the police station at 5 p.m.

SIR DORAB ADDRESSES MASS MEETING.

A large meeting of about 7,000 strikers was addressed in the evening by Sir Dorab Tata and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas. The former was given a tremendous ovation and a courteous hearing. He repeated what he said in the morning and added that, on their resumption of work, they would not suffer but would gain ("toom lonko faidha hoiga") and that they would get the decisions of the Directors written two hours after the resumption of work. Mr. Halder then addressed the meeting and in view of the definite understanding of Sir Dorab he asked them to have the fullest confidence in the Directors and to resume work to-morrow at 6 a.m. The strikers unanimously agreed to resume work.

LATER.

All the strikers have resumed work. The Directors' decision is eagedly awaited.

CONCESSIONS ANNOUNCED.

LATER.

The Jamshedpur strike is settled. Men resumed work at 6 a.m. The concessions granted by the Directors were pronounced in the following notice :—

(1) The Directors in consultation with the General Manager have decided to increase the present bonus of 10 per cent. as follows.

(2) All employees drawing Rs. 50 or less per mensem, either as monthly salary or total monthly wages, will get a permanent increase of 25 per cent. on their salaries or wages (not including any bonus), instead of the present bonus of 10 per cent.

(3) Uncovenanted men drawing over Rs. 50 per mensem as above will be given a permanent increase of 20 per cent. on their salaries or total monthly wages (not including any bonus) instead of the present bonus of 10 per cent. provided that no employee in this class will draw less than 62/8 per month as salary.

(4) These increases will be given to each employee from the day of his resuming work provided that he joins in March with the consent of the General Manager.

(5) The Directors will consider the statistics and report which the General Manager is drawing up for a general bonus system in the productive department and a scale of salaries and wages in the non-productive department and regarding leave, accidents, etc., and will announce their decision thereon on or before 31st May 1920. The further concessions if any will be operative from 1st June 1920 but in any case, the increases given now will not be withdrawn.

(6) The sale of grain and cloth will be continued as heretofore.

(Sd.) T. W. TUTWILER,
General Manager.

Jamshedpur, 20th March, 1920.

AMRITSAR RIOTS.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION.

(Present :—Viscount Cave, Lord Moulton, Sir John Edge, Mr. Ameer Ali, and Sir Lawrence Jenkins.).

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal (Bugga and others v. the King-Emperor) from a judgment of the Martial Law Commissions, sitting at Lahore on June 2 last, sentencing 20 of the appellants to death for offences under the Indian Penal Code, including the waging of war against the King, murder, dacoity, arson, and riot, and one appellant to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for the possession of looted property. The case arose out of the riots and rebellion at Amritsar in the Punjab last April.

Sir John Simon, K.C., Sir Reginald Acland, K.C., Mr. B. Dube, and Mr. R. M. Palat appeared for the appellants; the Attorney-General (Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C.), Sir Erle Richards, K.C., and Mr. Kenworthy Brown for the Crown.

The arguments were reported in "The Times" of Tuesday last.

JUDGMENT.

Lord Cave, in delivering their Lordships' judgment, reviewed the facts and the legal contentions on both sides. He then said that the question raised was whether the Martial Law Commission was competent to try the appellants for the offences alleged against them. It was suggested by counsel for the appellants that the Ordinance No. 4—one of those ordinances under which the Martial Law Commission was appointed—was capable of being construed as intended only to extend the operation of another Ordinance (No. 1) to offences committed before April 13 (the date of Ordinance No. 1), but not earlier than March 30. In their Lordships' opinion the ordinance could not be so construed. It was introduced by a racial that an emergency had arisen which rendered it necessary to provide that Commissions appointed under the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919, should have power to try persons for offences other than those specified in that ordinance, and then went on to provide that the Local Government might by general or special order direct that a Commission appointed under the ordinance should try any person charged with any offence committed on or after March 30, 1919, and thereupon the provisions of the ordinance should apply to such trials.

It was contended that the ordinance had deprived British subjects in India of the right to be tried in the ordinary Courts. It was not easy to see how the establishment of another tribunal of a judicial character could be said to affect the unwritten laws and Constitution of the country, but, apart from that, the argument appeared to rest upon a misconception as to the meaning and effect of sub-section 2 of section 65 of the Government of India Act, 1915. If their Lordships were to adopt the arument now pressed on them, they would be casting a doubt upon what must have been presumed to be the view of the Imperial Parliament when the Act of 1915 was passed.

Lord Cave referred to other points in the arguments and said that their Lordships would humbly advise his Majesty that the appeal failed and should be dismissed.

Mr. Dube said that the appellants had not addressed any arguments to their Lordships on the questions of fact, because under the law and the Constitution the Board did not enter into questions of fact, but it would not be accurate to say that the facts were not disputed.

Lord Cave.—I am quite aware of that. It was not so stated in the judgment. What I said was that the facts were not in dispute on this appeal.

Mr. Dube mentioned the question of costs.

Lord Cave.—The Board are not compelling the appellants to pay the costs. There will be no costs on either side.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Barrow, Rogers and Nevill; the Solicitor to the India Office; "The Times".

HIGH COURT VAKILS' EXAMINATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly accord me the hospitality of your columns for ventilating the crying grievances of the unhappy candidates who appear for High Court Pleadership Examination year after year?

You are aware that an Examination called the High Court Vakils' Examination is held annually in February by the High Court of Bombay. It is, the sinest examination known. A candidate must get 50 per cent. of the marks in each paper and 60 per cent. of the aggregate of all the papers in order to pass this examination. It is, therefore, obvious that the standard of proficiency in law expected of the candidates is very high. Even the LL.B. Examination is admitteely not so stiff as this examination. One would wish that the examiners were generous enough to indulge in a bit of leniency in order to mitigate the rigour of this high standard. But unluckily for us we have never tasted of that leniency and year after year the same rigorous standard is exacted and barely 6 or 7 per cent. of the candidates pass.

2. I may point out that if the law graduates of the Bombay University were required to pass this examination 90 per cent of those who affix the degree to their names would surely be ploughed down.

This sort of merciless slaughter has been going on annually ever since this examination began to be held by the High Court, and this year also there has been a repetition of the same tragedy: 102 Candidates were permitted to sit for the examination and 7 have been declared to have passed. Dear Mr. Editor, would you not concede that this is something really heart-breaking?

There must be something wrong either with the examination or with the examiners and this wrong needs to be set right early.

Either the standard of proficiency that expected of the candidates is too high or the candidates who appear for the examination are hopelessly below the average. Reflecting for a moment, can it be validly contended by any sensible man that 93 per cent. of the candidates that appear every year are persons of no stuff?

Sulrely considerations of ordinary humanity demand that this state of things should not be allowed to continue. This annual slaughter should not be allowed to be repeated. Something must be done to better the lot of the poor examinees.

I therefore appeal to the authorities of the High Court in the name of the 93 per cent. of the candidates who appeared for the last examination to inaugurate a happy new era by issuing a supplemental pass list by including in it candidates who have got at least 50 per cent of the aggregate number of marks.—Yours etc.

A FAILED CANDIDATE.

"WITH THE EMPIRE'S FIGHTERS."

THEIR EXCELLENCIES AT THE EMPIRE.

INDIAN SOLDIERS IN BATTLE.

That the film recording incidents on the Western Front is regarded as one which should be seen by as many as it is possible for the Empire and the Empress Theatres to accommodate was evidenced from the large attendances which have ruled at these two large picture houses, and during the week one anticipates that there will be maintained a steady flow of the people to Bombay at the Empire where three exhibitions will be made each day.

Their Excellencies Sir George and the Hon. Lady Lloyd were present at the Empire Theatre on Saturday night and they were received by Mr. Narayan Chandavarkar, Mr. Mandlik, Brigadier-General W. B. James and Major Dawson. But for an indisposition His Excellency would have introduced Dr. H. D. Girdwood, B.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., who "took" the moving pictures personally, in Flanders, and who lectured upon the pictures as they appeared on the screen. Major-Gen ral W. B. James made the introduction and General Sir William Marshall addressed the large gathering.

General Sir William Marshall paid a high tribute to the valorous deeds of Indian soldiers which came under his notice during the short time that he was in France, but could speak with more personal knowledge of Indian troops in Mesopotamia. One special point he always observed which was the loyal co-operation of the Indian troops with the British and Colonial forces. The spirit of comradeship could not have been exhibited with greater unflinching unselfishness.

Dr. Girdwood had a great reception as he referred to the privilege he had had, of seeing the Indian Army on the Western Front. He detailed some of the difficulties he had experienced in "taking" the photographs and that what he had done was that peoples of the whole world, and especially those in India should see actual scenes reflected on the screen. The Indian Government, particularly Lord Hardinge and the Secretary of State had rendered him every facility and he expected that from these public exhibitions of "With the Empires Fighters" great sums would pour into the Imperial Relief Fund, the proceeds of the exhibitions, with no deductions for personal services or expenses of travel being devoted to that Fund.

The pictures were of a most interesting character and early showed the good feeling which existed between the British and Indian troops in France. Some pictures were taken with Generals Sir James Wilcocks and Sir C. A. Anderson in front line trenches eighty yards from the Germans. The Cavalry is seen ready to exploit any advantage gained by infantry attacks; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is seen at the Front; there is a Gurkha inspection here and the Indian Ruling Princes there; troops are seen carrying a position; the Field and Horse Artillery are seen in action; a sudden alarm happens to a Brigade of Artillery resting in a wood; the Field Post Office; life in billets; Zeppelin raids; organisation of feeding; trench warfare; soldier's pastimes; care of wounded and the capture of a German trench are all subjects of which the film deals.

The film "With the Empire's Fighters" is certainly historical, educative, instructive and entertaining.

ELECTORAL DISQUALIFICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly oblige me by publishing the following in your well known paper?

The Electoral Reforms Work Office has appointed a number of enumerators for enrolling the electors in the City of Bombay for electing the members of the new Bombay Legislative Council. I read the leaflet 'Instructions to enumerators' in which I found two of the disqualifications—"persons who are not British subjects" and "subjects of Native States"—. I came to know from enumerators that persons who are not *born* in British India or who do not hold a certificate of *Naturalization*, are not fit to be electors. If this be the meaning of these two disqualifications, persons who are owners of large immovable property, situated in Bombay, or persons staying here for many years or graduates staying here will be unfit if either they are not born in British India or they do not hold a naturalized certificate.

What about men like Hon. Mr. Lalubhay Samaldas or Sir P. D. Patani staying here if they do not hold a naturalized certificate? Moreover the meaning of a naturalized certificate may be known to some educated persons, but what about others ignorant of this and having large property in Bombay? Enumerators actually act according to the above-mentioned meaning. If this be the right application of these two disqualifications, may permanent residents of Bombay, holders of large immovable property, and many graduates would be unfit to be electors only because they are not *born* in British India or they do not hold a naturalized certificate. So it is urgently necessary for the public good to ascertain the meaning of these two disqualifications.—Yours, etc.

A GRADUATE.

Bombay, March 16.

SHEAVES.

BY AN IDLER

Turkey and France.

Secret diplomacy continues on. The fates of peoples are being decided in camera; important decisions are being arrived at in blind. The Supreme Council goes on with its "hushed activity." Such being the situation, it is rather hard to know the part that is being played by different delegates. So far the Turkish question goes, it is an open secret that France never favoured the "bag and baggage" policy. France wanted the Turks to continue at Constantinople. It put up a strong fight against the expulsionists in the closed chambers of the Council.

News of Crusade.

Such being the inclinations of France, the news of the birth of new crusadors in England created uneasiness in the country. The people began to fear lest attempts might be made to reverse the decision to allow Turks to remain at Constantinople. According to the "Journal", President M. Barthan and another member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber, at once, paid a visit to M. Millerand, "to request him to uphold in the London discussions the necessity for the maintenance of the Sultan at Constantionple."

Sind Bureaucrats' Ways.

Mr. Martin, the District Magistrate of Karachi, produced the following on the 17th March :—

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public of Karachi are aware of the extreme and illegal character of certain of the measures advocated in connection with the agitation and demonstrations proposed to be conducted on the 19th instant.

It is incumbent on loyal and well-disposed subjects of His Majesty to dissociate themselves from all such and to assist in preserving the peace.

Law-abiding citizens are assured of full protection in the exercise of their lawful occupations and are requested to give immediate intimation of any interference or molestation to the nearest police station or to any magistrate.

J. R. MARTIN,
District Magistrate, Karachi.
17th March, 1920.

The District Magistrate of Hyderabad (Sind) issued a notice prohibiting from the 18th to 23rd March, "delivery of harangues, the exhibition or dissemination of leaflets or anything which may probably influence religious animosity or incite to the disturbances of the peace or to the resistance of lawful authority."

It seems Sind bureaucrats will never learn anything. It is well known that such orders, instead of serving any purpose irrite and excite the people. Unnecessary interferences, unnecessary accusations, unnecessary warnings have always proved excitant instead of deterrent. The whole Presidency was quiet; no orders were issued by anybody; his Excellency's Government wisely kept aloof; but in Sind, which is rightly termed "Cindrella of the Presidency", the local bureaucrats have had the pleasure of having a bit of "sword-rattling"!

Tax on Idleness.

There in Italy the reformers are endeavouring to purge the country of the plague of idleness. They are working to get passed a law to abolish the scourge. "The idle rich are to be taxed out of existence; they must find some occupation or give up the greater part of their incomes." The movement is, no doubt, a happy one. But the hope to make citizens good and hard-working by this "Tax on Idleness", as the Italians call it, is as futile as it could be.

"New Era" in U. P.!

While other administrations are refunding securities extorted from the Press, the District Magistrate of Allahabad is engaged in collecting the levy. The case of the "Democrat" is pretty well-known. The "Rastago" is the new victim to fall in his clutches. Mr. A. S. Ghazipuri, in a letter to the Press, states :—

"Sir,—The delay in bringing out the daily "Rastago" is wholly and solely due to the fact that the District Magistrate, Allahabad, has ordered that a security of one thousand rupees should be deposited. The "Rastago" which had a virile existence in Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, did not deposit a security. Two years before the Press Act came into existence, I had suspended publication on account of serious prolonged illness. Now when I want to bring out the paper in the New Era of co-operation and conciliation, I thought we could start political work with a clean slate, but the bureaucracy has ordained otherwise."

This, surely, is not in keeping with the reputation of Sir Harcourt Butler's *regime*.

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INDIAN CURRENCY POLICY.

"WRETCHED UNWORTHY GAME"

"STAND TOGETHER AND FIGHT."

MR. MAZUMDAR'S ADVICE.

The following is the speech of Mr. N. M. Mazumdar on the fourth resolution moved at the Currency meeting on Saturday demanding reconsideration of the currency policy of the Government of India and the proceedings of the meeting thereafter:—

Mr. Mazumdar said:—

"This resolution, first of all, asks for a re-consideration of the entire policy of the Government in Indian Currency and Exchange. I think we all agree that this is imperatively necessary, because the personnel of the Committee did not command the confidence of this country; because the Indian mercantile and industrial community, who are vitally concerned in the question, were not represented on it, except by Mr. Dalal; because it did not take any evidence in India, which is most affected by the question; and because its terms of reference were definitely confined to the maintenance of the Gold Exchange Standard, which has obviously broken down. I say, Government had no business to dictate to the Committee what the standard should be. To that extent, the findings of the Committee have been vitiated. It might be urged against this part of the Resolution, why should the country incur the expense of another inquiry? But what would be that expense compared to the tremendous losses that we are incurring to-day, as a result largely of the findings of this Committee?

"Secondly, the resolution urges that the whole question must be considered in the light of Indian opinion. This is equally necessary, because it touches so vitally Indian trade and industry; because it affects the Indian producer and tax-payer; and because the measures taken, even after the war, have been taken in utter disregard of Indian opinion, even in defiance of it. The resolution, thirdly, urges Government not to act on the Majority Report of the Committee. This is also necessary, because the Committee start with the assumption that a high rate of exchange is good for India, in that it tends to bring prices down. Well, you have only to raise it sufficiently high, and all prices would disappear! That is, you would be able to obtain everything free in the country! The argument is so untenable that even the Finance Member has confessed that prices will be checked only for the time being. There is again not the slightest justification for fixing exchange permanently at 2 shillings, permanently penalising the Indian producer. No Government has the right so lightly to change the statutory unit of value of a country. Further the report perpetuates the dominance of English financial interests in the Currency and Finance of this country; the interests of the Bank of England; the London Joint-Stock Banks; the British Treasury; the Royal Mint; the London Silver Market and the British manufacturers. The report further seeks to perpetuate still the location and employment of a large part of the Reserves of this country in England, which to be of any use to us must be held in India and in gold. The report, in a word, perpetuates the system of a "managed" currency, instead of a natural one, "managed" by the Finance Committee of the Secretary of State's Council, on which Indian interests are not represented. And why this inordinate haste to act on the recommendations of this particular Committee, when Government ignored the recommendations of a Royal Commission which reported on the subject before the war, and the Report of the Fowler Committee of 1898?

"LEGALISED CONFISCATION."

Lastly, the resolution prays that action be not taken by Government on a mere executive order. Nothing is easier and simpler for the Governor-General than to issue currency ordinances, without consulting his Legislative Council, let alone the general opinion of the country. Is the opinion of the Council, of the elected representatives of the people, to count for nothing on this momentous question? True, the Governor-General-in-Council has power to issue ordinances, in case of emergency for the peace and good government of India. But when they are exercised for the bad government of India, the sooner they are restricted the better. These powers have been only rarely exercised ordinarily. And there was no occasion to resort to them in this case, as the Legislative Council was in session 4 days after the report of the Committee was published. Take the Currency Ordinances of Government. Take the gold transactions of Government. Take the preposterous and outrageous policy of selling Reverse Councils in the teeth of public opposition, when the balance of trade is in our favour, and when our creditors have to pay us in gold or in securities, which is being denied to us. Britain bought from us during the war foodstuffs and munitions at 1/4, and now when it comes to pay for them, even though a part of the debt was written off in the free gift of a hundred millions the exchange is arbitrarily raised and Reverse Councils sold even at 2s. 10d. so that Britain pays less in rupees to a poor country. Thus millions of pounds standing to our credit in England are being wiped away. If this is nothing short of a legalised confiscation, what is? If this is nothing short also of a huge tax on the people, what is? Even the Finance Member has admitted it in so many words, for he has admitted that the profit on exchange comes ultimately out of the pockets of the producer. It is a tax, moreover, stealthily imposed, outside the Budget, indirectly none the less effectively and oppressively on the poorest of the poor, whose taxable capacity is admittedly so very low, and which is so heavily overdrawn already.

APPEAL TO STAND TOGETHER AND FIGHT.

I want you to take all these factors into account,—take into account this constant tampering and tinkering with the Currency and finance of the country,—with the life-blood of a people. Do you wonder then at the sorry plight of the Finance Member, defending the most unjustifiable measures, with a new excuse every time, changing his ground once in the press and then in the Council! If the finances of this country are to be treated as the instruments of the financial interests of England, I ask, is there no conscience left in British statesmanship in England and in India? Are the interests of the poor toiling millions of this country to count for nothing in this wretched unworthy game? If the issue is between autocracy and selfishness in finance, pure and simple, as opposed to the general interests of this country; if it is whether a just, natural and a sane finance should have its play or not; if the issue is whether the interests of this country are to be of primary importance or of no importance at all; if the issue is between powerful vested interests in England operating cowardly against the patient, dumb, toiling, helpless millions of this country; then, Sir, I submit, it behoves every son of this land to stand together, and fight it to the bitter end.

"SELFISH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS."

Mr. Mawji Govindji seconding the resolution said they assembled there to criticise the present policy of the Government who were the sons, grandsons, nephews, uncles and son-in-laws of the East India Company, a commercial body, ruling this country with selfish commercial interests. He said Home Rule in politics meant nothing until Home Rule in money, commerce and wealth was not given.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Ibrahim Rahimtulla supported the resolution which was unanimously passed.

Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden moved:—

"That the President be authorised to communicate Resolutions Nos. I, II, III, and IV to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India and his Excellency the Viceroy."

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Zaveri seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. A. Wadia in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman said:

I wonder if all the various speakers have not confused your mind as to what the Currency question is. I will try and put the matter in a nutshell. Our last budget for 1920-21 is for 135 crores. This is the demand which the Government of India is making upon the country. 135 crores at 1/4d. to the rupee is equal to 9 crore pounds; at two shillings to the rupee it is 13.5 crores pounds; at 2/8 it is 18 crore pounds. Practically your taxation is doubled automatically. The Government of India must bring the rupee down to 1/4; failing that they must be called upon to open the Mints. Clause 34 of the Currency Committee report distinctly tells you that fixity of exchange is a commonsense not a necessity. Then why so much in fiction on the land?

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GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Col. J. Farmer, Chief Superintendent, Civil Department has been granted eight months' leave.

Lieut.Col. R. T. Crichton, Survey of India, reverts to military duty.

Col.Pirrie is promoted to be Superintendent Survey of India vice Col. Renny Tailyour retired.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. L. Maffey I.C.S., Private Secretary to Viceroy is granted one years leave. Mr. W. F. Rice I.C.S., is placed on special duty in Home Department.

Lieut.-Col. H. Ross, I.M.S., officiates as Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service vice Col. Needham granted eight months' leave.

Lieut.-Col. A. A. Gibbs, I.M.S., acts as Assistant Director-General.

Capt. R. B. Lloyd, I.M.S., officiates as Chemical Examiner Bengal, vice Rai Chuni Lal Bose Bahadur retired.

It is notified under Indian Arms' Rules no fee shall be payable by Warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers in Army, British or Indian.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL.

Lieut.-Col. A. D. Macpherson, is posted to Rajputana.

Lieut.-Col. C. E. Luard, officiates as political agent, Malwa.

Mr. H. V. Cobb, is granted nine months combined leave.

Mr. W. R. Barton, officiates as Resident Mysore.

Mr. E. Ninda, appointed Consul for Japan at Bombay.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Importation of Journal of Revolutionary Communism is prohibited.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Brig.-General A. Isacks, to be Brigade Commander.

Major-General Sir G. F. Macmunn, is appointed Quarter Master-General in India vice Lieut.-General Sir E. A. Altham.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Sir A. R. Anderson, President Railway Board is granted one years leave.

WHY NOT A HIGH EXCHANGE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Although I have come to practically the same conclusions, yet as my views on the subject of the Sterling Rupee Exchange are quite different from those held by Mr. Madon, I have to request you to publish the following for the consideration of the Public.

India is essentially a 'Silver' country. Our Currency has been for generations a silver one. The ornaments and savings of the masses, who could not afford gold, have also been of silver. The proportion of people possessing ready wealth has been so very small that their holdings of gold and sovereigns might be seriously treated as a negligible quantity. Therefore with the present rise in price of the silver, India has become appreciably wealthy. Even School-boys know that the rise in price of silver is due mainly to the fact that the two great creditor countries of the world, namely the United States of America and Japan although from a different point of view are also silver countries like India and China. Both America and Japan have to be paid and they demand repayment in their coins. At this juncture, India might have likewise supported this demand which even such a bi-drugged country like China is able to do had our people been less easily led away into selling their produce to Europe in 'Sterling' instead of in our own silver currency. Ranged on the side of these mighty Creditor Communities, the future prosperity of our land would remain secure, will not our various mercantile associations bestir themselves and resolve to sell our produce and if possible, buy our requirements in our own currency only?

With the rise in the intrinsic value of our rupee, we must naturally desire a corresponding rise in the Exchange value of our coin. If this desire is not unanimous in the country, it is I submit due to the properly so-called "befogged" ideas circulated by interested parties, our own and European.

It is said that the great rise is "killing" our export business. I remember the late Dr. Dadabhoy Nawrojee (of revered and beloved memory) twenty years ago speaking in London on the subject of our exports. He spoke himself hoarse protesting against the cheap and easy way in which our produce was exported, entailing the loss to the country of even such of it as was necessary to the poorest of our people. That master-intellect was not raving mad, but was inculcating into our minds solid wisdom. Let the outside people buy over produce provided only they much need it. If such be really the case, they will pay reasonable price, your price, for it. We can rest assured that no body has been buying from us unless there was a real or fancied want. It is our duty to distinguish between real and artificial wants. I will illustrate what I mean. I go to the bazar. I see cabbage for sale. I want it to contribute towards a healthy meal for my family. If it is dear, or reasonably priced, I buy just enough of it. But suppose the price is dirt cheap. My thoughts at once run to my cattle. I buy a large quantity and fancy that there was want for it. My cattle need not have had it. Grass and hay and bran and gram were good enough for it. Were the price reasonably high the cabbage would go to feel some human beings to whom it might have done so much good. We have many thousands of our people always on the verge of starvation and in need of necessaries. Do we then afford to sell cheaply to supply fancied want? We have in our own country a huge market, innumerable markets, for our own produce. If the outside world is really in want of our produce let them pay a reasonable price for it. But otherwise let us not part with our wares. With curtailments of our exports which are mainly foodstuffs, our cost of living cannot increase. Let us not thoughtlessly ascribe any increase in it to the rise in the Sterling-Rupee Exchange. In considering the cost of living, attention should always been centred on the necessaries of life. The rise in our Exchange, curtails our exports; that is, the necessaries which our country produces are now exported in comparatively smaller quantities which is advantageous to us. Further more, even the luxuries, the bulk of which are imported into this country from Europe are now available, thanks to the rise in the Exhange, at cheaper prices. If there had been an increase in our cost of living it must certainly be ascribed to something else.

In the main, objection is taken to the variation in the rate of the Exchange. It is agreed that the variations are unsettling all business. But surely, so long as the price of silver is rising the world over, we as a 'silver' country cannot remain contented if our exchange does not rise in sympathy. On the other hand should silver decline, England would naturally demand the lowering of the Sterling-Rupee Exchange. Individual merchants have already got quite accustomed to thinking of possible fluctuations in the Exchange. But it would be foolish if we as a nation would not desire to see our Exchange rising on every possible occasion. Thus I submit that the variation in the Exchange is certainly legitimate.

The question arises as to whether the recent manipulations of the variations by the Government have been legitimately for the good of this country. Those manipulations consist chiefly of the sales of the "Reverse Councils;" their weekly amounts and the rates of exchange, the issue of these by the Government might be justified only if there existed a genuine demand for Government purposes. At present there exist no such contingency. The "Times of India" in its leader of the 13th instant says (1) that stability of exchange must be maintained by the issue of "Reverse Councils" and (2) that maintenance of convertibility must be retained by issue of "Reverse Councils." It says that this is what the informed opinion will generally support. And yet it concludes that it does not believe that even the Government of India believe in these expedients which have been forced upon them. In the first place, as I have explained in the proceeding paragraph, it is vitally important that in the interest of this country the Sterling-Rupee Exchange should follow the price of silver, that is, the Dollar-sterling exchange. Secondly, the convertibility of our Note issue can conceivably be best attained by the gradual building up of a sufficiently reserve to be held in this country. It is patent to all who have deeply considered the subject that since it is not in any understood manner beneficial to India, the sale of the "Reverse Councils" must be for the benefit of England. I go further and assert that these "Reverse Councils" are issued indeed for England's advantage. We can have no objection to benefit so friendly a people like the English. But unfortunately the cost to us of such generosity is so very enormous that we must protest against it and demand that the issue of "Reverse Councils" by the Government of India shall cease forthwith. Why should so much Capital be transferred from this country while we have no outside calls at present to meet, while money is so dear in this country? We know also that the rate of Exchange at which the "Reverse Councils" are being sold are even higher than warranted by the cross Dollar-Sterling exchange. This evidently is done to attract an enormous amount of wealth to England. But it amounts to complete neglect of India's interests which should be the first duty of the Government to safeguard. Under no circumstances whatever, it can be right to entice capital away from this country excepting of course by legitimate means. Moreover, as England is in need of wealth for repayment of its debt to the United States of America, capital is bound to flow to England without its politicians calling in the aid of such crooked instruments like the "Reverse Councils." The simple and natural way is to let India freely import gold which we are prepared to accept in payment of our produce. On the one hand this would certainly raise the Sterling-Rupee Exchange, just what is good for this country; on the other, England also would be far better off by the transfer of Capital from this country owing to the rise in the rate of exchange between the two countries just as at the present moment. The only difference would be that this rate of exchange is likely to reach even a higher limit and therefore there would be even larger transfer of wealth from the one to the other country. It is a short sighted Policy to imagine that people can be the more induced to transfer Capital from here to England by keeping them anxious as to what course the rates for transfers might take in the future. Those, who, as the "Times of India" put it, "have forced the present policy on the Government of India" can rest assured that people are not so very foolish as they seem to imagine. Indians have such marvelous faith in and friendship for the English people that I believe in the hour of England's need they will yet again be only too willing to help if the things are done in a natural manner without having recourse to unnatural and short-living devices. Moreover, I do not believe, and it must appear too ingenuous to all, that the Hon. Mr. Hailey and the Government of India do not themselves understand the present exchange policy "imposed" on them. Nay, they must appear to be such staunch supporters of this policy, that they want to extend the embargo on free imports of gold into this country. I humbly repeat that this is a great blunder. My humble advice to the Government would be to let the people freely have as much gold as they may care to have. If they do so, India will have changed sides from being a 'silver' country and it will become a bi-metallic or 'gold' country like England and all Europe. It will be a great advantage to them all to enlist on their side so resourceful and great a country like India. It will save Europe from bankruptcy. Foodstuffs and necessaries of life they must continue to buy. They are not in a position to buy them at reasonable prices, from the United States of America because the latter will not go on supplying on credit and insists on payment in its own currency. But England will be always welcomed as customers by the Indian people who are also disposed to give on credit to England by the huge transfers of Capital that are in evidence every day at present. Thus England's purpose is served and at the same time India receives justice which is now much overdue. I trust this letter will not fail to awaken in the Government of India the inherent love of fair-play and justice for which Englishmen as a nation are honoured all the world over.—Yours etc.,

W. H. Y.

Bombay, March 19.

"ALL INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly give publicity to the following few lines of importance, in your valued journal.

I am getting correspondence, for a year last, from various student-organisers, of different institutions in our Motherland, asking us to start an "All-India Students' Conference." It is before a long time, we have got our Provincial organisations of this type, and now decidedly a time is come, when we ought to take a step further.

Bihar, Madras, Assam, and Sindh are all to be congratulated on conducting their conferences very vigorously. Bombay still has lacked that much energy, and it is rumoured, that such institutions are a serious talk in Punjab and United Provinces.

It was only a few days ago we read a circular from Dr. Devprasad Sarbadhikari for forming an "All-India Students' Union." It was stated that eminent educationists like Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Sir Shivswamy Iyer, and the Hon. Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee had consented very kindly to help in the matter. We remember a public announcement to that effect from Sir Narayan.

May I request all these leaders, and especially Dr. Sarvadhikari, publically to start the movement, at an early date, for the benefit of the student-world, whom they profess to admire and love.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. NIMBKAR.

Young Collegiate Office,
Sandhurst Road.
Bombay March, 18.

RESULT OF MENTAL DEPRESSION.

Mr. King, the Deputy Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Ardeshir Khurshedji Aibara, a Parsi, aged about twenty-four years. The deceased was employed as a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Thomas Moore and Co., and a few days ago he joined Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Since he had an operation for appendicites he had been complaining of not keeping well and on Tuesday last he said he was not feeling well. He did not take any food that day. On Wednesday, he was found lying on his bed and groaning. A doctor was sent for, who advised his removal to the Hospital, whereupon he was taken to Dr. Masina's Hospital in the evening. On being asked he admitted having taken nitric acid and regretted the folly. He died in the hospital on Thursday morning.

The jury recorded that the death was due to poisoning by nitric acid which the deceased voluntarily administered to himself while mentally depressed on account of illness.

DISTRIBUTING OF SEATS ON NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MADRAS' GOVTS. PROPOSALS PUBLISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 20.

The proposals submitted by the Madras Government to the Government of India for the constitution of the new Legislative Council are published. The distribution of seats is as follows: Exofficio (provisionally) 4; Nominated 25 and elected 98, total being 127. Of nominated seats 5 will be set apart for the depressed classes while 19 seats will be filled by officials and non-officials. Of the 98 elected seats 5 are for commerce, one for planters, 6 for landholders, one for Europeans, one for Anglo-Indians, 5 for Indian Christians, one for University, for Mahomedans 2 urban and 11 rural and for general electorate urban 9 and rural 56.

INDIA'S SEA BORNE TRADE IN FEBRUARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

Trade returns for February 1920 published by the Department of Statistics show that imports into India amounted to £12,972,000 showing an increase of £4,409,000 and Exports (including re-exports) amounted to £18,240,000 showing an increase of £3,624,000 as compared with the corresponding the month of 1919. Exports of food, drink and tobacco increased by £6,000,000 and of raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured by £3,392,000 of which raw cotton accounted for £2,958,000 and lac for £373,000. But articles wholly or mainly manufactured decreased by £372,000. Principal increase under imports were in sugar (£812,000), in cotton piece-goods (£1,614,000) and in kerosine (£385,000). During January of prewar year 1914, imports amounted to £12,026,000 and exports (including re-exports) to £14,934,000.

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, I am glad to find that an attempt has been made by the B. L. Railway to defend its ways by publishing a letter in your issue of the 3rd instant under the signature of "One who knows"; and hence I am required to publish a few lines in reply in your esteemed paper.

It is rather strange that "knowledge" should have its abode so far away from Kurduwadi. To my mind it appears that it has taken shelter under a different place simply with the fear of being revealed. It is a matter of regret that the writer has not grasped the true spirit of my letter. The grievances complained in my letter were (1) want of safe and easy passage for second class passengers (2) want of due regard for the sufferings and conveniences of passengers on the part of Railway servants. The writer has practically avoided these issues.

Now let us see as to what he defends. He only suggests a new arrangement for avoiding late arrival, but that too is only a temporary measure. As regards the creation of a separate adjoining platform, he wants simply to pass time by an assurance. The complaint was, I believe, once taken to the Bombay Legislative Council and still a sanction is not obtained. One has to reckon years as months on this line. The first survey of Pandharpur Lonand Section was undertaken about a number of years ago and still we are told that a sanction is to be obtained? So if that be the speed of action I fear one will have to wait for some generations more for the completion of the new platform scheme.

As regards misconnection with G. I. P. trains the explanation is a lame one. I have seen many times the B. L. Railway mail train missing connection, simply on account of a long stoppage at the crossing near signal at Kurduwadi. I had emphasized the fact of a cruel treatment accorded to pass-agers who were so near the train that, without disobeying any rule, the guard would have conveniently taken them in. The mischievous way of not refuting such an action is likely to create an impression in the minds of the servants that the authorities concerned approved of such conduct. The vital question for consideration was whether the guard was justified in acting in such a callous manner and whether a delay of one or two minutes would upset the crossing arrangement on the line as is suggested by "One who knows."

The question of responsibility between B. L. Railway staff and G. I. P. Railway staff is inter section and it should not affect in any way the convenience of passengers. If the B. L. Railway pays the G. I. P. Railway staff for her work why should the former disown the actions of the latter? It is futile to blame others when one cannot set matters right. It is not a question of pleasing anybody that the Railway Company is blamed. It is the first and primary duty of every railway servant to pay prompt attention to the convenience of passengers, and whenever it is disregarded, the action of such servants must be brought to light. The writer wants to insiariate that prompt attention is paid even to private complaints and it would have been graceful on his part to quote some instances. When an individual complaint is received, it is thrown out simply because it is not a general one. Barsi people know how far these complaints are appreciated. I hear that a Government officer travelling from Sholapur to Pandharpur was once left behind by a Pandharpur train which started exactly when the G. I. P. train stopped at Kurduwadi station and that he communicated with the Railway authorities, for the very grievance emphasized in my letter; and alas, what is the effect?

Before concluding, I would like to point out that the arrangements on this railway are not unsatisfactory in many ways. There is no shed over the bridge of B. L. Railway to protect passengers from the scorching heat of the sun or from rain. There is no arrangement either of latrines or lavatories in third class carriages of B. L. Railway trains. The detention of passengers on the bridge for hours together as well as the way of allowing passengers through a very narrow opening and the tricks of driving through-passengers from the bridge by locking doors are all familiar to travellers on this railway. It is really a wonderful thing that a pass-port is given to this railway to carry third class passengers even in ordinary days through covered waggons. Has "One who knows" ever experienced the pleasures of being suffocated in a waggon at midday! Should there be no check for such a treatment?

I have seen such a waggon of passengers on 3rd instant. If the railway company is in want of sufficient passenger carriages why should they not open a new class for such waggon-passengers? Is there any equity in robbing these passengers of their full fare when they are to be subjected to such hardships? With these observations—I remain.—Yours, etc.,

BARSIWALLA.

Barsi, March 13.

MR. TILAK ON NON-BRAHMINS

CASTE DIVISIONS ILLOGICAL.

Under the auspices of the Gopal Club Mahratta Association, Mr. Tilak delivered an impressive address on the Brahmin and non-Brahmin question, Mr. Trimbakrao Avate, the Mahratta leader, presiding. Mr. Tilak condemned the division of the Hindu society into Brahmins and non-Brahmins as illogical and unheard-of. For non-Brahmins include hundreds of castes who, like Brahmins, do not interdine or intermarry. Hence follows the inference that this spirit was created by interested persons to delay reforms. The same game had proved unsuccessful by the Hindu-Moslem unity. He emphasised this was the time to close our ranks to wrest Swarajya from the bureaucracy. Even now the non-Brahmins the leading princes, leading merchants and landlords, Brahmins remaining as poor as ever. Hence the complaint against them was improper. The Brahmins in these days were foremost in demanding and suffering for self-Government and he appealed all non-Brahmins to come to the front, and suffer and win the battle of "Swarajya" like Gandhi, Lajpatrai and Das, who were non-Brahmins.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT SERVANTS ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 19.

An order has been issued by the local Government explaining their attitude towards the Government Servants' Associations. While the Government have declined to receive any collective representations from the associations, they have no objection to the formation of associations of members of particular services and to countenance any assistance being given to such associations by the superior officers of the departments. They cannot, however, recognise any association which includes among its members or office-bearers persons who are not members of the services to which the association belongs.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As it is known that the Governor of British East Africa, Major-General Sir Edward Northey has gone, since November last, to England for finally deciding with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the fate of Indians in the East Africa Protectorate, which fate will be decided very shortly as soon as Lord Milner goes to England, it is the bounden duty of the public of the country to raise their voice and state emphatically that the treatment accorded to Indians there is not in accordance with the principles of British justice. It has been also ruled in the Imperial Council at Delhi that nothing more can be done for Indians in that country till Sir Benjamin Robertson's report on the subject is received by Government. I fear the report will not be ready for the public for a couple of months, as Sir Benjamin will at least take that period in South and East Africa and by that time the fate of the Indians in that country will be decided, and it will be very difficult for any one to reopen the question for amicable adjustment.

I have approached the Imperial Government and the Hon. Sir Fazlbhoy and have placed before them the grievances of Indians in British East Africa and have requested them to urge that a Royal Commission be appointed to enquire and report on the grievances of Indias and suggest remedies for redressing the same.

Under the circumstances stated above, I think it is essential for the citizens of Bombay to cause a mass meeting to be convened either by the Sheriff or by the Imperial Indian citizenship Association: (1) to request the Imperial Government to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the grievances of Indians in East Africa; (2) protest against the Trading Licensing Ordinance the Town Planning Scheme Ordinance, the Removal of undesirables ordinance, the Economic Commissions Report and other anti-Indian legislation of the East African Government and (3) to request the Government of Bombay to co-operate into this matter, as nearly two-thirds of the Indian population of that country is from the Bombay Presidency.—Yours, etc.,

D. B. DESAI.

LANDLORD V. TENANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will spare me a little of space in your poor peoples' paper and allow me an opportunity to show how oppressive the landlords in general are and to what extent they can harass their poor tenants.

I came over here to stay in Bandra from Kathiawad in the month of July last. I hired one ground floor at Pali Road from Mr. Adamali Haidarali for Rs. 30, excluding water and halalkhore charges. I paid the rent regularly till September, when I came to know that according to the rent act no house owner can charge his tenant more than the standard rent viz. ten per cent more than the rent that he used to charge in January 1916. I saw the owner, but to no purpose. He insisted on being paid Rs. 30. His man began coming for Rs. 30 and bullying my wife and children during my absence. I wrote to Mr. Adamali and warned him of the consequences of his conduct. He replied that he had sold the house to Mr. Rajaram Tukaram on the 1st October and had nothing to do with me. I could not believe him because he used to send me his man and write letters for the rent even in November. I thought it might possibly be a threat as Mr. Rajaram was a richman and chairman of the Bandra Municipality. Later nobody turned up asking for the rent. But as the water charges had been collecting into arrears, some one from the Municipal office used to come and frighten my people with cutting off the water supply. We, with Mr. A. J. Philips, offered him the charges due but he under one pretext or other, did not accept the same. But to-day, when I was away in Bombay, one man, probably a municipal servant came in company with Mr. Rajaram's servant entered my house and not heeding the protests of my children, as my wife too was in Bombay and cut off the supply of water. He took the tap away with him. Mr Philips however, is getting his supply of water regularly. The fact that I am poor, perhaps makes all the difference in our treatment by our land lord, whoever he may be!!!—Yours, etc.,

KHOJA ALIBHOY SERAJ.

No 13, Pali Road, Bandra, March 15.

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Mackintoshes
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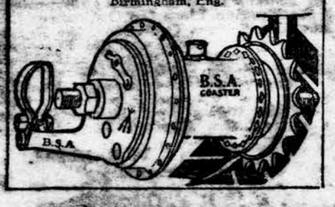

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Those who keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, at the first sign of any Irregularity of the System, promptly check and prevent. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Storekeepers. Price Rs. 4. BAZIN, Chemist, BOULEVARD DE STRASBOURG, PARIS.

GREAT "STUNT" FLYING.

INDIAN'S UNIQUE EXHIBITION.

The Air Forces of the Allies proved so indispensable in the victory achieved over the Central Powers, that the exhibition of the wonderous possibilities of a flying machine at the Western India Race Course at Mahalaxmi attracted a number of spectators even exceeding the concourse of spectators usually seen during a racing season. By for the majority, however, were inside the race-course, where the sightseers escape assisting the Children's Welfare Fund for which the exhibition was intended to benefit. The stands though were best patronised.

Captain Carroll, of the British Nieuport and General Air-craft Coy (India) Ltd., had undertaken to give a series of flying evolutions and his manoeuvres were admirably carried out. Capt. Carroll did pretty nearly everything that it is possible to do with a flying machine, except perhaps "shalling" which is a "stunt" in which the machine is made to climb rapidly and to appear to almost to stand on its tail. Most of his manoeuvres were carried out with a grace which stamps Capt. Carroll as a capable flying man and it was evident that he had wonderful control over his Nieuport. The British Nieuport machine, in which at Capt. Carroll appeared to be a two-seater but in carrying out all his picturesque movements he necessarily wanted to be as light as possible and he flew alone. The Nieuport machine is essentially a scout machine and possessing enormous speed, and it was estimated that he must have exceeded a hundred miles an hour at times, he had the opportunity of having his rate of flying compared with a Handley-Page flying machine which flew low over the race course, during Capt. Carroll's exhibition. Capt. Carroll swooped down on the huge machine as a hawk would its prey, and had Capt. Carroll been armed as would be the case in aerial warfare, the Handley-Page would have been demolished. This surprise visit of the Handley-Page conspicuously labelled "ford" provided the opportunity of comparing the relative sizes of the machines.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES PRESENT.

Their Excellencies, Sir George Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O., and the Hon Lady Lloyd graced the huge assembly with their presence and at the conclusion His Excellency was heard to say "What a magnificent exhibition!" And so all said It was intended, originally, that Capt. Carroll should, on the completion of his manoeuvres, come to earth in front of the Grand Stand but seeing that there was not much room and that swarms of spectators were so close to the barriers, in addition to which everything was rough, he was advised to fly away instead; and at his last dive "In Salutation" Capt. Carroll waved out his hand as much as to say "I'm off."

We obtained some idea of the manner in which clever airman escaped in actual aerial warfare. Capt. Carroll manipulated his machine just as easily as some people negotiate a shuttle cock across a Badminton net or as a skilful acrobat twists and turns in the circus ring and those of us who had seen these "stunts" in England were taken for the moment to such places as Doncaster, Grantham, North Hall, Shoreham, Crowdon, Frith or to Hounslow, before it became an artillery aerodrome.

There were times when Capt. Carroll performed aerial acrobatics at a height of three and four thousand feet. He started off by representing a falling leaf, apparently losing control of his machine for a second or so and then regaining control. The succession of "Loops" was attractive in which he made his machine turn somersault. The first part of this movement was exceedingly graceful but he increased the speed of his turn as he came back. Following were some "Single Rolls" when the wings of the machine were vertical. "A Spinning Nose Dive" was an interesting manoeuvre. He rolled over and descended propeller first, the machine spinning round in its descent. On one occasion he spun three times. Naturally he had to reach a big height before starting this operation. The "Immelman Turns," so named after the flying man Capt. Immelman, differed from a Loop inasmuch that after getting to the top of the loop he turned the opposite direction that Capt. Carroll would, were he concluding the loop. "The "Jazz Rolls" were a succession of rolls, first to one side and then the other which were made just above ground level.

SECOND HALF OF PROGRAMME.

The seventh "stunt" should have been "Double Rolls" but Capt. Carroll did not appear to complete more than one and a half rolls when he went into the spinning nose dive, a manoeuvre which was a special edition of his roll converted into a spin. After looping, the intrepid airman then converted into a decided "roll" right over and the "half loop" converted into a "half roll" seemed an intricate evolution. The "sideslip" was thrilling and at times we thought he was slipping to earth. His grand finale was a succession of climbs, loops, rolls, dives, zooms (swooping down from a height and then suddenly climbing up) and although Capt. Carroll did not hear the applause, there was plenty.

After each manoeuvre, Capt. Carroll "zoomed" down close to Their Excellencies' box and one heard the cracking of the wires, the spitting of the engine and discerned the fantastic colouring of the Nieuport "Night Hawk" of yellow and black chequs and saw also that the engine was a radial [illegible] one of the latest to provide the maximum of power with the minimum of weight.

It was a great exhibition and one which the tens of thousands of spectators will not forget in a hurry.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have decided not to hold an industrial exhibition in Calcutta during the visit of the Prince of Wales:—

A correspondent has sent us a description of Viramgam as a town of evil odours and desires that the attention of the Municipality [illegible] be drawn to the cause of the [illegible]

PISTON RING CASTINGS.

Inside Diameters ..	35 m/m,	45 m/m,	48 m/m,	53 m/m,	59 m/m,	67 m/m,	70 m/m,	73 m/m,	80 m/m,	83 m/m,	89 m/m,	95 m/m,	102 m/m,	108 m/m,	127 m/m
Outside Diameters ..	45 m/m,	57 m/m,	67 m/m,	76 m/m,	80 m/m,	83 m/m,	89 m/m,	92 m/m,	99 m/m,	102 m/m,	105 m/m,	111 m/m,	121 m/m,	130 m/m,	137 m/m
Price of each, Rs ..	2/4,	2/8,	3,	4/4,	4/12,	5/4,	5/6,	6,	6/4	6/12,	7/4,	7/8,	7/12,	8,	8/12

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES.
Telegrams: "AUTOWORKS" Bombay. NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. (Telephone No. 2475.)

INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will be glad to hear that the right of India for representation on the International Olympic Committee, and also for participation in the Olympic games has just been recognised by the Belgian Olympic Committee.

Consequently, we must take part in these games to show the world that we are not behind the times. The time at our disposal is very short and there is yet much to be achieved. We have begun this work with full confidence in the generous sympathy of all interested in amateur sport and sportsmanship.

The Association has just succeeded in forming a strong centre for our work in Calcutta, and has started to work the provinces of Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Burma from that centre. We are taking every step to make the movement as far-reaching as possible with a hope that our efforts will reach the desired point before long.

As this is the first time that India will be taking part in these International games, there is consequently a great many difficulties that have to be faced in doing the preliminary spadework.

It is just possible that we may not succeed in taking part in the games of 1920 on account of the shortness of the time at our disposal. The 1920 games are, however, not the sole aim of our Association, but they form only a beginning to our efforts to secure for our Motherland a high place amongst the first class nations. Even after the games of 1920 are over, our work will continue incessantly until we achieve the highest position for our Motherland in the games of 1924.

The number of athletes that we can send depends upon the funds at our disposal, which are at present very poor, but we may succeed in securing considerable financial support if we receive co-operation from all sportsmen and sporting institutions in India.

So far as finance is concerned, our work of canvassing and collecting funds will continue until our athletes return from Europe, and we are hopeful of raising about Rs. 30,000 at least by loan, so that we may immediately book the passages and make the arrangements for about fifteen people to sail about the end of April.

Full particulars of the work of the Association can be obtained from, and donations towards this excellent scheme may be sent to the General Secretary, Indian Olympic Association, Poona City.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. KIRKPATRICK,
English Press Correspondent,
Indian Olympic Association.
Poona, March 19.

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Prof. Shellar, proprietor of Shellar's Royal Circus and Menagerie, gave a benefit performance in aid of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, Bombay, on Saturday night, before a crowded audience, under the patronage of Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, President of the Corps. The programme included a number of special feats; including the shooting tricks of "Capt." Jack. At the close of the performance Mr. D. S. Yande, on behalf of Prof. Shellar, handed over a purse of Rs. 200 to Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, to be sent to the funds of the Corps. Mr. Yande, referred appreciatively to the career of Prof. Shellar.

Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thakersey accepted the donation on behalf of the Corps, with thanks, and said it was a pleasant task for him to accept the donation to the funds of National Poor Relief Emergency Corps. The members of this Corps did splendid work during the last "Influenza Epidemic" under the guidance of Mr. B. G. Horniman, who was the late President of the Corps. Mr. Horniman worked day and night for the sufferers during the last epidemic. If would be the speaker's duty to look to the poor at the time of any epidemic or such other emergency and it should be the duty of all to help the poor and the destitute. As president of the Corps he once more thanked Prof. Shellar for his generosity towards this Corps.

Mr. Talcherkar, on behalf of Prof. Shellar, thanked Mr. Hansraj and other distinguished visitors for their kind patronage. Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth, on behalf of the Corps thanked Prof. Shellar and his friends Messrs. Yande and Talcherkar, who were kind enough to organise this performance and offer a donation to the Corps. The Corps did good service to the public last year and was ready to render help in future emergencies also.

Mr. [illegible] seconding Mr. Mavji referred briefly to the work of the Corps and the valuable services rendered by Mr. Horniman, whom they missed very badly. With a vote of thanks to Mr. Hansraj and other distinguished visitors the performance came to a close.

[illegible] Viceroy will leave Delhi by a special train on the night of the 25th instant. His Excellency will visit Bombay, Gwalior, Sind and Dholpur and will arrive at Simla on 30th April.

CONSUMPTION

I have decided to stay one month in Bombay.
Full details later.

CURED

nearly one year ago. Letter 12th March.
I certainly think your medicines did her a great deal of good, especially the Tonic Food which helped her to put on weight rapidly . . . has not been ill a day since she came home."

N.B.—I cure consumption of lungs also tuberculous bones and glands.

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The perfect rub for aches and pains wherever located and with full power for immediate relief is bottled under the name
Dr. Nair's
CYPRESS BALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Rs 1-4-0 by post free
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THE TALK OF THE TOWN
is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS
at 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc. have been universally praised.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

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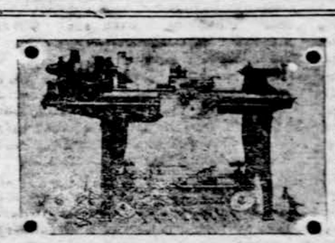
Full value of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of article bought of us.



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In stock Hand and Power Pumps for total Heads upto 200 feet.
Prices defy Competition.
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of Finest Selected Virginia Leaf.
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Special terms to the Trade, Clubs and Messes
Caution.—Beware of imitations Cigarettes of Indian manufacture, and sold under similar name.
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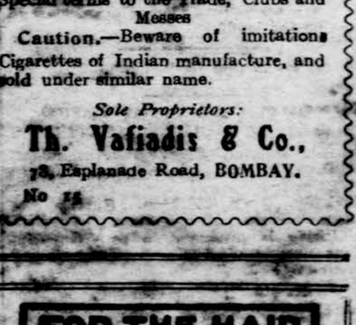

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These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, genital debility and all results of overwork and cases of weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
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ELECTROLYTIC BLEACH.
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SPECIALITIES
CAN BE HAD FROM
Messrs B. A. & Brothers
CHEMISTS,
PRINCESS STREET,
BOMBAY No 2.

Child is Constipated! Bilious! Look at Tongue.

Hurry, Mother! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver and bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."

No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given.

If your little one is out-of-sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food, and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages, and for grown-ups printed on bottle. Remember name "California."

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS

NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

Remember imitations are sometimes substituted, so look and see that your bottle bears the name of the "California Fig Syrup Company." All leading chemists and bazaars sell "California Syrup of Figs," in two sizes.

KOKO HAIR

THE TOILET DRESSING FOR HOT CLIMATES

Cleanses and Refreshes the Scalp.
Feeds the Hair Follicles.
Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair,
and produces Thick, Luxuriant,
Brilliant Tresses.

CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.
CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL OR GREASE.
DELIGHTFULLY COOLING, REFRESHING.
INVIGORATING TO THE SCALP.

30 YEARS' REPUTATION BEHIND EVERY BOTTLE.

PRICES IN ENGLAND 1/3, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

BUY YOUR BOTTLE TO-DAY
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"KOKO" SHAMPOO POWDERS
"WET" OR "DRY".

For Washing or Cleansing the Hair.
Pleasant, Efficacious, and Harmless.

BUY THEM WHERE YOU BUY "KOKO"

onderful Invention! Wonderful Invention !!

No longer any fear of smoke or smell from Kerosine Oil or any other crude or refined mineral.

(The Diana Kerosine Oil Rectifier.)

This powder is intended for Lamps, Stoves, etc. to prevent the oil from smoking and as a great deodoriser. It increases and brightens the light.

It saves you the expense of buying high class refined oil and in a locality where pure clean Kerosine is not available. It makes the light very brilliant, gives the room a more healthy air and saves the building from becoming dirty and black in short time. It is highly necessary for sanitation and cleanliness where night work is essential.

Each packet contains (1 lb) pound nett. Large Discounts for heavy lots and regular buyers. Agents wanted everywhere on liberal commission.

Price Re. 1 (Rupee one only) per packet or pound.

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Samples free on receipt of -/4/- four annas only postage stamps.

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For Particulars apply at once mention this paper to the Secretary 20, Gray Street Calcutta.

SLATER'S V.O. The Best Peg Whisky.

TRY IT TO-NIGHT.

TURKEY IN LONDON.

PROPAGANDA OF BIGOTRY.

It was of Turkey that London mostly talked during the mail week. The talk was occasioned by the Allies' decision "not to deprive Turkey of Constantinople." The Press devoted pretty large space to the consideration of the subject. While saner elements had no fault to find with the decision the reactionary indulged in fanatic denunciation of the Turk, and called for his ejectment. Viscount Bryce and Co. raised a howl. The decision was characterised as being "revolting to the conscience of the civilized humanity" by the new crusaders.

Propaganda of Bigotry.

Propaganda of hate was launched against the Turk. He was represented in the most ugly terms. All sorts of epithets were hurled at him—A human cancer, a creeping agony of the flesh. . . ." Much was made of the "massacres." Exaggerated accounts were circulated. People were told that "the Turk's long record of infamy against humanity—torture and starvation and murder—the burning to death of Christian bishops—the maltreatment of Christian women and children—is daily growing," and, therefore, the Turk should be outcasted.

"World Peace at Stake"!

All sorts of dangers were conjured up before the public eye. They were told that if Constantinople was left to the Turks the dragon's teeth of fresh wars would be sewn there and future peace imperiled!

"For Constantinople is a city of high strategic and commercial importance. It is the Gateway of East and West; it commands the highway to India; it is the coveted key to seas and lands that can be reached only through the Dardanelles. In the hands of any one Nation it has always been a potential cause of War. Its possession makes a strong power too strong, while in the hands of a weak power it is a menace to international relations; for sooner or later covetous eyes are certain to be cast towards it. World peace is bound up with the Constantinople question."

The war-weary Britishers were further told that "if Turkey keeps Constantinople, the burden of armaments will be increased throughout Europe. Every Nation, including Great Britain, will be forced to maintain a bigger army than would otherwise be necessary, and the heavy additional expense will fall upon the taxpayer?

Indian Agitation.

The Indian agitation was characterised as a 'camouflage.' The captain of the clique, Lord Bryce, assured the people that "there was no 'Muslim Peril' to be feared" "there is not, in the opinion of many high authorities upon Islamic beliefs, any reason to apprehend that offence would be given to Moslem religious sentiment by the transfer of Sultanate or Khalifate to any other seat of royalty"!

It is by such farrago of falsehoods that the new Crusaders are trying to poison the public mind of England against the Turk. With vast resources at their command they are profusely advertising their mischievous non-sense about the Turk. Papers to hand contain half page advertisements in favour of the "bag and baggage" policy. Vigorous appeals are being advertised, urging the people to get reversal the decision of the Allies. This is how the public is being approached:—

"Women of Britain, stop the atrocities now being committed by the Turk against women and little children.

Comrades of the Great War and all ex-service men—did your comrades suffer and die at grim Gallipoli in order to keep the Turk at Constantinople?

Christians act for your Faith.

Trade Unionists protest against diplomacy "behind the closed door," and the burden of militarism.

All you who have a stake in the British Empire stop the menace to Trade and prosperity."

But, all people do not belong to the ranks of the Crusaders. There are several who are of different school. The India Office is fighting for justice to Turkey. Papers like the "Daily Herald" disapprove of Turkey's being ejected from Constantinople. "To expel the Turks from Constantinople while leaving the Germans in Berlin would be looked upon all over India as an action due to religious intolerance."

Counter-Propaganda.

The Anglo-Ottoman Society is doing excellent work in counter-acting the malicious propaganda. The better sense of Britain is being appealed to. The other side of "Atrocities" is published, and the people are reminded of the 'solemn pledge of the integrity of Constantinople, Thrace and Asia Minor" received by Turkey. An extract from "Near East" has been advertised to show that the Armenians' hands are also washed in blood." "The Armenians murdered thousands of harmless Moslems during the Russian advance on Van; and to-day regular troops of the Armenian Republic are murdering unarmed Moslems in the North-East of Anatolia and massacring women and children in the mosques."

The people are further assured "that no operations are being undertaken by the Volunteer Army of Turkey against unarmed victims, but that Armenian forces, backed by all the weight of the independent Republic of Armenia, are everywhere assailing Moslems, and the movements of the Volunteer Army are military operations against an armed force."

"Self-Determination"!

The population of the province of Constantinople is:—According to Reclus and Cuinet, 1898; Turks, 840,000; Greeks, 180,000; all others, 180,000. Cheradame, a French anti-Turk, says there are only 17 per cent., of Greeks in Constantinople. The last official census, under the eye of the Allies, shows: Turks, 65½ per cent.; Greeks, 22½ per cent.

The population of "Turkish Armenia" is:—Moslems, 2,658,000; Christians, 865,000, of whom only 656,000 are Armenians. Total population, 3,603,000.

Now is it self-determination to tear away the territories from the Turk?

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills	Rs. 99·2·0%	representing an annual yield as interest of Rs.	3.3309%
,, 6 ,, ,,	Rs. 97·12·0%	representing an annual yield as interest of Rs.	4.6036%
,, 9 ,, ,,	Rs. 96·9·0%	representing an annual yield as interest of Rs.	4.7465%
,, 12 ,, ,,	Rs. 95·0·0%	representing an annual yield as interest of Rs.	5·2632%

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____or order to the payment of Rs._____at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____day of_____1920.

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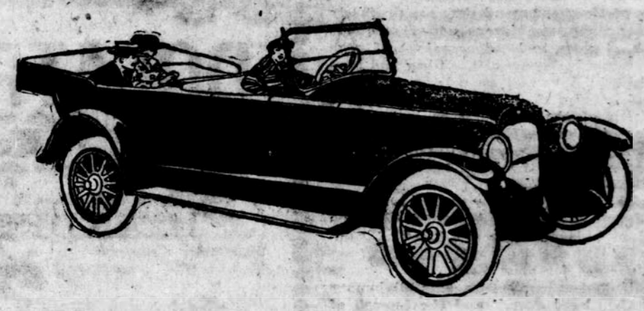

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